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VOL. LXXXIX NO. 136

VICTORIA, B. C. SATURDAY MAY 23 1903.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

SKETCH FOR PROPOSED C. P. R. HOTEL, JAMES BAY CAUSEWAY.



PLAN SUBMITTED TO RAILWAY CO.

Appearance of the James Bay Causeway When the Tourist Hotel Has Been Completed.

One of the Finest Sites in Canada and a Fitting Companion to Public Buildings on Either Side.

The above is a sketch of a design made some time ago—showing the general appearance of the James Bay flats as it might be laid out—and this sketch was submitted to the C. P. R. management, in order to give them an idea of the locality in which it was proposed to erect the new hotel. It conveys a very good impression of the grandeur of the scene which will be presented when the structure in contemplation shall have been erected.

There are, however, some changes in the present scheme, as the sketch shows a Carnegie library to the left of the picture and a college situated in the Douglas gardens. It also shows the hotel site continued up to Humboldt street; whereas under the present proposition only about half the frontage on the embankment is to be appropriated. But the general appearance of that section of the city, when the proposed improvements shall have been made, is excellently depicted.

The hotel project continues to be alive in the minds of the public, and the general attitude of the public is one of extreme favor to the scheme.

Interviewed by a Colonist reporter yesterday afternoon, His Worship Mayor McCallum pointed out that an obstacle lies in the way of expediting action on the part of the council in preparing the necessary legislation to make the proposed contract with the C. P. R. Before such a bylaw can be submitted to the council for a final vote, it will be necessary to obtain an amendment to section 1, clause 50 of the Municipal Clauses Act, which says:

"No bylaw shall be passed providing exemption from water or electric light rates unless such bylaw provides a limit to the quantity of water or electric light which is to be exempt. Nothing herein contained shall authorize the granting of any bonus or exemption from taxes and water or electric light rates in favor of any manufacturing, industrial, logging or enterprise already established and carrying on its operations within the municipal limits."

Mayor McCallum will bring the matter to the attention of the council at once, and recommend that the required amendment be placed in the hands of the local members in the legislature immediately. It is not anticipated that any difficulty will be in the way of getting the required governmental sanction without delay.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The joint committee consisting of representatives from the City Council, Tourist Association and Board of Trade met in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, J. A. Mara being in the chair. The following report from the sub-committee appointed on Monday to interview Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was submitted:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL, BOARD OF TRADE AND TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen,—Your sub-committee appointed on Monday to wait upon Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, consisting of the undersigned and Mr. D. R. Ker, beg to report as follows: That on Tuesday evening at 6:15 by appointment, all the members of the committee waited upon Sir Thomas in the parlors of the Strand Hotel. In opening the interview, Sir Thomas said: "Now, I understand you gentlemen wish to talk to me about a hotel. I want to say that my company is very much adverse to going any further into the hotel business. We have only done so in the past where we considered it was absolutely necessary in our interests to do so, but of course, I should be very pleased to hear what you gentlemen have to say." After the members of the committee had briefly outlined to Sir Thomas the advantages of a C. P. R. tourist hotel to the company and to the city, Sir Thomas said: "Well, now if we build a hotel here, would it have the effect of abating this periodical outbreak of unfavorable criticism which is not unknown in Victoria?" He was assured by your committee that it would have a tendency to do so, especially as the citizens realize that and the present time the C. P. R. and no interests in the city of Victoria, and they also pointed out to Sir Thomas that from

the movement that had taken place in Victoria during the past few months there was an opportunity for the company to erect an hotel with every reasonable prospect of it being a profitable investment. Sir Thomas then said: "Well, as I have, before, we do not want to go into the hotel business, in addition to it looking up a large amount of a subcommittee, and the uncertainty of carrying it to a successful issue, it contains a good deal of permanent expense, and the success of it otherwise rests upon our being able to secure an efficient manager and staff, which is often extremely difficult. Consequently such an undertaking is not one of the things that I am willing to do. At the same time, provided I was willing to recommend to our company the erection of such a hotel, what cooperation can we expect from the part of the citizens?" The correspondence that has passed between the City Council, the Board of Trade and the Tourist Association in reference to this matter, was produced by Mr. Cuthbert, and the attention of Sir Thomas was drawn to the fact that the joint committee, of which were only a subcommittee, had offered them two or three distinct propositions; one was that the whole of the flats should be offered to the company in case they decided to erect an hotel of a certain value. After further consideration and considerable discussion as to the suitability of the Douglas gardens, and flats of Hotel Thomas made this statement: "If the city will supply the site and exempt us from taxation and give us free water for 20 years, we will build a hotel to cost not less than \$300,000." The members of the committee expressed their appreciation of the fact that Sir Thomas had made that distinct offer, as being the first offer of the kind to be made by the company. His Worship the Mayor said that he thought the only difficulty would be as to the value of the site, and Sir Thomas said: "Well, it is my proposition; if you care to accept it, all right, but if not, you can let me know, although I am in mind that the company is not anxious to go into the hotel business."

A copy of the plan of the flats was secured from the city hall on Tuesday morning, and taken to Mr. Rattenbury, the engineer, who had been asked by the committee to map out a ground plan of an hotel he thought likely to meet Sir Thomas' views upon the piece of land as shown in the sketch. He then explained to the committee the only difficulty would be as to the value of the site, and Sir Thomas said: "If the city will supply the site and exempt us from taxation and give us free water for 20 years, we will build a hotel to cost not less than \$300,000." The members of the committee expressed their appreciation of the fact that Sir Thomas had made that distinct offer, as being the first offer of the kind to be made by the company. His Worship the Mayor said that he thought the only difficulty would be as to the value of the site, and Sir Thomas said: "Well, it is my proposition; if you care to accept it, all right, but if not, you can let me know, although I am in mind that the company is not anxious to go into the hotel business."

The committee then submitted the matter of the flats to Sir Thomas, who said that he would be glad to accept the offer, provided the city would supply the site and exempt the hotel from taxation and give it free water for 20 years. Sir Thomas then said that he would be glad to accept the offer, provided the city would supply the site and exempt the hotel from taxation and give it free water for 20 years.

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(Continued on Page Eight.)

Mainland Happenings

The Great Northern Construction Gang Are Nearing the Terminal City.

White Bears a Feature of Queen Charlotte Island Conditions.

Lecture on Mining in British Columbia by President of Association.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 22.—The white tents of the Great Northern construction gang were seen this morning at the head of False Creek. They are completing the work of clearing the right-of-way from Vancouver to Westminster. A civic delegation left for the Sound last night to be present at the reception to the President of the United States.

Prospectors will search for gold this season in the unexplored wilds of Kootenai bay, a region never before trod by the foot of white man. The prospectors are to be picked up at Some by the steamer Barbara Hester.

Every year the B. C. Electric Railway employees have held their annual excursion at some town across the border. This year, owing to the new immigration law, as every member of the picnic party would have to put up \$2 poll tax, and show they had \$50, they will stay at home.

J. Findley, manager of the Queen Charlotte Island mines, is the fortunate possessor of an albino bear fur. He shot the white bear with pink eyes and her little white cub on the island, near his mine, and brought the skins to Vancouver. A white bear has never before been shot in British Columbia.

Mr. John Pugh also has in his possession a white mink shot on Queen Charlotte Island. The first white mink ever known to exist. Two white King Fishers were also recently shot on the islands.

In the trial of Johnnie Tackum, charged with doing grievously bodily harm to one Card, by shooting him in the leg, the jury last night returned a verdict of "not guilty."

According to the theory of the police, the prisoner killed Hussey, a logger, and when Card came to see what was the matter with his friend Hussey, he was shot in the leg by the Indian, who was concealed in a boat. The Indian's accomplice, who surrounded the Hussey murder in mystery, if the Indian did not kill Hussey, who did? is being asked.

This makes the third charge the Indian has been acquitted on. Shooting at a rancher, wounding Card, and killing Hussey. The town withdrew the third charge, owing to Hussey's body not being found. Johnnie Tackum served a term once before for homicide.

The bank clearings for the Mainland of British Columbia for the week ending May 21 are \$1,228,296.

The railway mail clerks have formed a mutual benefit association, with E. J. Powell president, and J. B. Allan secretary.

At a well attended meeting at the City Hall tonight, Mr. John Keen, President of the Provincial Mining Association, delivered a very instructive address on mining in British Columbia. Mr. Chris. Foley also spoke. The speeches were interspersed by vocal music.

POWDER PEOPLE JOINING HANDS

A Victoria Branch Affected By An Amalgamation Just Announced.

San Francisco, Cal., May 22.—The incorporation in New Jersey of the E. L. Dupont De Nemours Powder Co., with a capital of \$50,000,000, has excited considerable interest here, owing to the presence in this city of T. C. Dupont, a brother of the head of the new corporation, and the knowledge that he is in close consultation with men who control the four big powder concerns of this state. These are the California Powder Co., at Santa Cruz and Pinole, the Judson Dynamite & Powder Co., of Nohel, the Giant Powder Co., with factories in Contra Costa county and Victoria, B. C., and the Vigor Powder Co., at Point Isabel. Over 1,000 men are employed in these works, the amalgamation of which, according to the bulletin, is now practically assured.

CHAMBERLAIN IS FIRM IN BELIEF

Is Convinced That the Prosperity of Britain Depends on Trade With Her Colonies.

Rumor in London That Fielding Will Go to England to Conduct a Preferential Campaign.

London, May 22.—In a letter to a constituent, Mr. Chamberlain emphasizes his belief in the necessity for an Imperial commercial league. He says: "I am firmly convinced that the prosperity of this country depends largely on our trade with the colonies, which, under a wise system of mutual concession, will increase by leaps and bounds. We have been apt in the past to consider too much the advantages of buying cheaply, and not to pay sufficient attention to methods whereby we may have the means that enable us to pay at all. Increased wages are even more important to the working classes than reduced cost of living."

Mr. Chamberlain adds that he has the fullest confidence in the working classes, and in their power to realize the "great issues which depend on our present action."

FIELDING WITH CHAMBERLAIN.

Montreal, May 22.—A special cable from London says:

"Mr. Fielding is coming to England this summer in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's new policy. He may conduct a preferential campaign while in England."

RETICENCE AT OTTAWA.

Quebec, May 22.—Canadians of every class are discussing Joseph Chamberlain's recent speech at Birmingham in favor of trade reciprocity with the British Empire. The preferential trade idea is generally popular, but the prejudice against further Canadian assistance to Great Britain in her foreign wars is very strong in French Canada.

The cabinet ministers at Ottawa will not discuss the speech. The members and supporters of the government affect to believe that this threat of the Canadian administration has had much to do with Mr. Chamberlain's recent reticence. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's personal newspaper, the Canada, makes a positive statement to that effect. Premier Parent, of Quebec, and William Price, president of the Quebec Board of Trade, strongly approve the preferential trade principle, and Mr. Price also believes in colonial contributions to the British Army and Navy.

FREAKY ACTS OF SPRING WEATHER

Cyclones in Kansas and Montana Under Three Feet of Snow.

Topoka, Kas., May 22.—A cyclone at Clay Center tonight at 6 o'clock killed two girls and injured others. Half the town is reported blown away.

Ashland, Kas., May 22.—The best residence portion of this place was wrecked by a cyclone late today, and a score or more of houses were destroyed. Great damage is reported from the country. Many people here had narrow escapes. No one was killed, but several were injured.

(Bozeman, Mont., May 22.—One section of Montana is eaten by locusts, while another is under three feet of snow. Prof. A. C. Collier of the Agricultural College has received word that a district 40 miles square east of Forsyth is pestered by Rocky Mountain grasshoppers, which have eaten everything.

LUCKY WALTER CHAPMAN.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22.—Walter A. Chapman, whose whereabouts is unknown, is held to more than \$500,000 under a will, just applied for by his father, Dr. Andrew L. Chapman, a grandson of the poet, Thos. Campbell. Walter Chapman ran away from home 35 years ago on account of a school boy fight, and is now 30 years old. Nothing had been heard from him for 15 years.

PRESENTED LECTURE.

Pekin, May 22.—The Americans who were sheltered at the British legation during the siege, have presented a brass lectern to the chapel. Minister Conger made a speech in behalf of the American workers' union.

UNREST AT MONTREAL.

Railway Employees and Electrical Workers Threaten to Strike.

Multitudes Throng the Streets in Greeting to Head of Nation.

Tacoma, May 22.—Under a favoring blue sky the President's train rolled in to the Northern Pacific depot promptly at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A multitude thronged the streets about the station and rent the air with cheers.

Mayor Campbell entered the car and welcomed the President. Little time was lost in the official reception. While the introductions to the committee were being made the guns of the revenue cutter McCulloch, lying in the harbor, gave a salute of 21 guns. As the President emerged from a canopy of flags at the station and entered the carriage accompanied by Governor McBride, Mayor Campbell and Secretary Loeb, the crowd broke into cheers, which the President promptly acknowledged. Fifteen carriages then swung into line, while an escort of mounted police and cavalry formed a guard of honor.

The streets were packed with enthusiastic people, and the demonstrations kept the President bowing acknowledgments.

BIG DEAL IN TIMBER.

Halifax, May 22.—M. Hastings and M. W. Teufel, of Pittsburgh, together with New York and Philadelphia capitalists, have taken over the timber lands of E. D. Davis & Co., Lehigh River, Lancashire, and immense timber areas in four Western counties of Nova Scotia, for a consideration of \$1,150,000.

VIENNA'S BARITONE DEAD.

Vienna, May 22.—Theodore Reichman, the famous baritone of the Vienna Opera House, is dead of apoplexy. He achieved his greatest triumph in New York in "The Flying Dutchman" during the year 1890, and afterwards made a tour of the United States.

ADDITIONAL SUITS.

More Claims For Damages Entered Against Crow's Nest Coal Co.

Nelson, B. C., May 22.—Sixty-three additional suits for damages against the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, arising out of the accident at the Coal Creek mines last May were entered here today. The total amount of damages claimed amounts to over \$500,000.

GOOD LEATHER GOODS

Another new shipment direct from the manufacturers, has been added to our already large stock of Leather Goods, including Gents' Wallets, Bill Books, Coin Purses, Card Cases, Ladies' Purses.

AND THE NEW STYLE WRIST BAGS

No matter how fashionable a lady's dress may be, it is not complete without one of these Wrist Bags, they are so very fashionable. A wise person knows the worth of money, and he also knows he gets it here. Genuine Leather Purses, as low as 75c. Wrist Bags as low as \$1.50.

Challoner & Mitchell

Jewelers and Opticians. 47-49 Government St.

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN

Armour's Deviled Ham

10c Large Tin

Dixie H. Ross & Co. CASH CROCKERS

WALL PAPER SALE

Twenty-five per cent. discount off last season's goods. Several remnants at 50 per cent. discount.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., Limited, 78 Fort St. Phone 400.

ALWAYS RELIABLE

"CALEDONIAN"

LIQUEUR WHISKY

Distilled, Aged, Bottled and Exported by The Distillers Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LD., PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

(LIMITED)

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES

IRON AND STEEL
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
LOGGERS' AND
MINING SUPPLIES

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MECHANICS' TOOLS
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GARDEN TOOLS.

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TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613.

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Temple Building, Fort Street.

Commission Merchants, Shipping Insurance Financial and General Agents, Managing Agents for the British Columbia Corporation, Limited.

Loans on Approved Security at Current Rates of Interest. Deposits Received.

TETLEY'S

Fine Blended Teas

25 and 50 LB. BOXES

Hudson's Bay Co., Agents for B.C.

Player's Tobaccos and Cigarettes CANNOT BE BEATEN!

Turner, Beeton and Company, Limited, Agents

TRADE MARK

B&K
REGISTERED

Remember

B. & K. ROLLED OATS are 50 per cent cheaper and contain four times as much fat and one-third more protein (muscle producing) than any of the fad breakfast preparations on the market today.

BOUNDARY DISTRICT.
Denore Mine, Limited.
Capital Stock, \$1,500,000, in shares of
\$1.00 each.
Two management have authorized us to
sell a small block of Treasury Shares
the above at only
15 Cents Per Share.
For further particulars apply to
THE STUART ROBERTSON CO. LTD
Successors to

HOME INDUSTRY

We are Selling O'Kell & Morris Fruit Co.'s
 Strawberry and Raspberry Jam in Pails.....50c
 Plum and Apricot50c
 Glass Jars, 3 lbs.50c

AT
FRED CARNE'S STORE, COR. YATES AND BROAD

Princess May

From Lynn Canal

G. P. N. Steamer Arrives And
 Departs For Skagway--
 Navigation Starts.

Nell Brings Miners From Skeena
 and Queen Charlotte
 Islands.

Steamer Princess May, of the C. P. R. Company, Capt. Jones, sailed yesterday morning from Lynn canal. She brought seven passengers, four of whom debarked at Victoria, the others going ashore at Vancouver. Among the passengers was Gold Commissioner G. P. N. Steamer Arrives And Departs For Skagway-- Navigation Starts.

The steamer reports that when she was at Skagway, two steamers, the Sybil and Dawson were launched by the White Pass & Yukon Company at White Horse, and last Monday two river steamers left Hootalinqua for Dawson, Dr. Scharlschmidt, who gave the news of the departure of the steamer from Hootalinqua, said that navigation was expected to commence right through on the upper river by the time the Princess May returned to Skagway. The steamer Hootalinqua was the first boat to leave Dawson. There was still some ice at Lake LeBarge when the steamer left Skagway, but it was being honeycombed and softening and was expected to clear at any time.

The Princess May left again for the North last night, and although she carried a small complement of passengers, the steamer took a larger amount of freight than she has taken from Victoria for some time—shipments being increased on account of the prospective opening of navigation. Amongst the consignments sent North last night on the steamer was one of 200 tons of general groceries and supplies for Dawson, shipped by Wilson Bros., and the Hudson's Bay Company shipped 50 tons of general supplies to be landed at Wrangell for shipment by the steamer. The consignments sent North last night on the steamer were one of 200 tons of general groceries and supplies for Dawson, shipped by Wilson Bros., and the Hudson's Bay Company shipped 50 tons of general supplies to be landed at Wrangell for shipment by the steamer. The consignments sent North last night on the steamer were one of 200 tons of general groceries and supplies for Dawson, shipped by Wilson Bros., and the Hudson's Bay Company shipped 50 tons of general supplies to be landed at Wrangell for shipment by the steamer.

The steamer Amur is being made ready to sail for Skagway, and when she leaves port on Tuesday night for Lynn canal it is expected that she will have a full cargo. Already a large amount of space on the steamer has been secured by local shippers. A shipment of lumber for Telegraph Creek will be taken North on the Amur.

NELL RETURNS.

Brings Prospectors Who Discovered Oil,
 Coal and Asphalium in North.

Steamer Nell is back from the Skeena and Northern ports, bringing among her passengers several miners from the Skeena and Queen Charlotte Islands, William Hagan and McDonald, two miners who came from the Skeena having been prospecting the district at the head of the Kispiox, a tributary of the Skeena. They made a number of locations of coal in the vicinity of the Kispiox, and brought samples of petroleum which gushed from the earth in that district, and which they believe could be developed into paying cashiers. H. Ewing, who came from Tar Island in the Queen Charlotte group. He brought samples of asphaltum, oil and ore-carrying gold and copper discovered by him while prospecting on Tar Island, and he has gone to Seattle to exhibit his samples. He brought a gallon of oil secured from a gusher in the vicinity of a hot spring on Tar Island. Messrs. McDonald and Hagan were passengers down the Skeena on the river steamer Hazelton, which brought a full complement of Indians from the Skeena river villages for the fishing. The Skeena was rising rapidly, and the Hazelton, together with the Mount Royal were going to the Skeena to play on that river.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Venture returned from a special trip to Alberni canal yesterday morning. The steamer brought a couple of tons of sample ore from a mining property owned by N. P. Shaw & Co. on Alberni canal, which will be given a smelter test. The mine is being developed, and it is expected that regular shipments will soon be made.

The British ship Mylone, which is

now discharging coal from Cardiff at Esquimalt, was on the over-due list in England, although no quotations were made on this Coast, during her recent voyage to this port, which occupied over 150 days. She was quoted at five percent.

The British ship Pass of Killbuck, on berth at Liverpool for this port, will sail about June 10.

The C. P. R. has been advised that the steamer Tartar, which sailed from Yokohama for this port on May 15, and is due here on May 30, is bringing 950,000 pounds of overland cargo and 350 tons of raw silk and silk goods. The steamer is bringing 150 tons of freight for Victoria merchants. She has 350 passengers and 15 Chinese and Japanese passengers for Victoria, and 50 overland.

Steamer Majestic took a full complement of passengers last night when she sailed for the Sound on her expedition trip. The steamer Rosalia, which sailed at 6:30 a.m. today instead of at her usual time, will be full up when she leaves the Enterprise wharf, for it is expected that a large number of Victorians will visit Seattle to see the celebrations on account of the President's visit. On Sunday and Monday the two steamers will be carrying excursionists, it is expected, from Seattle to participate in the Victoria Day celebrations.

OVERDUE.

British bark Ednyfed, 1,081 tons, New-castle, N. S. W., Salaverry, 94 days out, rate 15 per cent.

British bark Samaritan, 1,957 tons, Port Tampa to Yokohama, 132 days out, rate 15 per cent.

Norwegian bark Spica, 668 tons, London to Fremantle, 130 days out, rate 15 per cent.

German bark Edith, 1,227 tons, London to Port Pirie, 127 days out, rate 20 per cent.

German ship C. H. Watton, 1,734 tons, New York to Yokohama, 204 days out, rate 55 per cent.

British bark Lydenhorn, 2,487 tons, Ballarat to Delagoa Bay, 128 days out, rate 10 per cent.

CATARRH.

Why suffer with catarrh? It's only necessary to use Japanese Catarrh Cure. The catarrh germ cannot live when this antiseptic strength of the secret of the success of this certain cure. Positively contains nothing injurious. It's worth a trial. Druggists, 50c. 6 for \$2.50, postpaid from the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

"Marse Bill gone fishin' again."
 "Yes; I hear him say today dat gittin' full at home wuz gittin' mighty mon'." none. Atlanta Constitution.

THE SKIN ON FIRE

So dreadful are the sensations of burning, itching eczema that the skin is all on fire. The itching eczema is quenched by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. The first few applications may cause a little uneasiness but cure is so quick and the skin is healed without scar or blemish.

The death in his seventy-eighth year is reported from Strasbourg of the noted painter Louis Schutzenberger. His paintings include portraits, historical and genre pictures.

Speaker's Sore Throat. Public speakers and singers know how useless and sickening are rough mixtures, sprays, lozenges, etc., for inflaming sore throat, and state that the most satisfactory remedy is Catarrhzone, the advantage of which is that it acts quickly and is convenient to use in public places. Catarrhzone relieves congestion, always inflammation, and is a protection to the membrane. As a safeguard against colds and Catarrh it has no equal. Rev. Mr. McKay, Greendale, says: "Catarrhzone is an excellent remedy for throat irritation arising from throat irritation." Physicians, dentists and singers recommend Catarrhzone, druggists sell it for \$1. Small size 50c. By mail from John & Co., Kingston, Ont.

A commission has been given to John S. Sargent for a portrait of James Whitcomb Riley for the collection of the Horner Art Institute of Indianapolis.

Ready Lunch Beef prepared by W. Clark, Montreal, is a valuable food, and excels to the taste. Juicy as fine cold roast beef.

A stained-glass window, nine feet high and four feet wide, made from the design of Miss Mary Tillinghast for Mrs. Russell Sage, has been completed. It is given to the Home for Friendless Children in honor of Miss Helen Gould as a mark of appreciation of her work for friendless children.

TO INCREASE YOUR WEIGHT
 If you are thin, weak and emaciated and want to increase your flesh and weight, you should try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You can feel it doing you good from day to day, as it strikes at the root of trouble and creates new rich blood. You can prove that it builds up new tissue and adds flesh to your weight.

"What is the difference," said the information editor, between a dissatisfied third baseman and

"And the owner of a collection of engravings," broke in the exchange editor. "One plays for his discharge and the other charges for his display. That's easy. What is the difference between the captain of a heavy ship and

"And a lawyer cross-examining a witness?" Stinks! That's like falling off a log. One mans the mumps and the other pumps the man. Why is an impudences

"Noneless ham. Why is—Chicago Tribune.

The Estate of

Thomas Earle

The Accountants' Report Printed
 And Forwarded to
 Creditors.

Meeting of the Latter in Victoria
 on June 9th
 Next.

A meeting of the creditors of the Thomas Earle estate will be held in the Board of Trade rooms on Tuesday, June 9th, at 10 a.m., when statements of the assignee and of the accountants engaged to make up the accounts will be submitted.

The auditing was done by Messrs. Clarke, Cross, Holloway, Vancouver, and their report which has been printed, is dated May 8th, 1903.

The accountants' report having had to be made up for the period of the period of nearly eleven years from January 1, 1891, the date of the last trial balance produced, and this task of revising and connecting the incomplete earlier years and of creating new ledgers for the later years has been most laborious. Owing to the lack of records, the accountants' difficulties attending such a work, the record as at present compiled is by no means as complete or satisfactory as if the accounts had been written up in the ordinary way at the time the transactions took place. In view of the number of entries concerned, such as the Claytons, Esling & Trullinger, the Quadra Packing Co., subsequently the Key Strains Packing Co., the Pioneer Cattle and Sheep Mills, etc., it will be understood that the work is most difficult to trace the history of many transactions. The analysis of profit and loss account presented shows that heavy losses were made in the early years of each year of the period, and although it has not been possible to furnish such details with regard to the fishing and canning operations of each year, the final results as evidenced by accounts at this date show that losses were also sustained by these concerns. Considering the manner in which the entire business was conducted, it is not surprising to find that losses were enormous. The capital or surplus at December 31, 1890, is shown by Earle's ledgers at \$121,334.76; the present deficiency is taken to be \$111,774.62. In the statement of 1890 the provision is made for losses then accruing, and we think that if this had been done, the surplus would have been made up to \$175,000. Assuming such to be the case, the losses strictly belonging to the eleven years period would amount to over half a million dollars. The small gross profits, as shown by the trading account analyses, indicate that goods were sold on an extremely small margin, and that sales were made which were not recorded. The losses on trading account, 1895 and 1896 may to some extent be caused by errors in stock-taking or changes in stock, and sales, which should properly have fallen in other years, reducing other gross profits. For the whole period, from January, 1891, to November, 1901, the average gross trading profit appears as less than three per cent upon the merchandise turnover, while upon the same basis for comparison the losses on bad debts appear as eighteen per cent, and the discount and interest as seven per cent.

"It will, of course, be understood, that in the preparation and revision of the statement of detail involved in this work, numerous items have appeared which in a smaller volume might receive some comment. In this instance, however, we believe that consideration of the salient facts, together with the outline of the general course of the business, and that sales were made which were not recorded. The losses on trading account, 1895 and 1896 may to some extent be caused by errors in stock-taking or changes in stock, and sales, which should properly have fallen in other years, reducing other gross profits. For the whole period, from January, 1891, to November, 1901, the average gross trading profit appears as less than three per cent upon the merchandise turnover, while upon the same basis for comparison the losses on bad debts appear as eighteen per cent, and the discount and interest as seven per cent.

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FAMOUS EXPERT
ON HANDWRITING

Theodore Kytko Thinks He Has
 Made Rather Important
 Discovery in B. C.

Brief allusion was made in the Colonist yesterday morning to the fact that among the visitors to Victoria at present is Mr. Theodore Kytko, the handwriting expert from San Francisco. He is a guest at the Briard hotel, enjoying a two weeks' leave of absence.

During his visit to Gran Columbia he has apparently quite accidentally unearthed a fraudulent immigration certificate. On passing through into Canada at St. John, he met friends with the United States immigration conductor, to enable him to pass through his instruments required in his profession free of duty and without delay. The officer, on hearing he was the famous Kytko, asked him to examine some certificates which were believed to be forgeries. Mr. Kytko said as soon as he saw them he recognized them as old friends, and informed the officer that his expert evidence had helped to send Dan Sullivan, the collector of San Francisco, to the penitentiary for eight years. The forgeries were made in 1894 and were sent to China in hundreds. They were distributed by Sullivan's gang, and the forging of the signature of Veilburn, the collector of San Francisco, was highly artistic. Mr. Kytko makes the startling statement that he has no doubt that these certificates, which would puzzle any one, are being again distributed to British Columbia Chinamen, who are using them successfully in getting into the States from British Columbia.

Mr. Kytko is handwriting and photographic expert to the San Francisco police department, and in reply to a question during the progress of the Coote perjury trial in Vancouver, swore that he had received \$30,000 as a fee for his work and evidence in the Sullivan case. He was employed for 30 days, and was paid at the rate of \$1,000 a day. It was through Mr. Kytko's knowledge that the alleged will of Senator Fair, which Mrs. Craven stated the millionaire had made in her favor, was proved to be a forgery.

While talking, Mr. Kytko drew a pocketbook from his coat, which was literally filled with facsimile reproductions of forged checks, drafts and certificates of deposit, which figured in some famous United States forgery cases. One was the reproduction of the celebrated Becker draft. The man Karl Becker, supposed to be the greatest forger that ever lived, with his associates, obtained a draft from the Bank of Woodland in California on the Crocker-Woolworth Bank in San Francisco for \$12. The draft was forfeited with the number 12 in the usual way, but Becker raised the draft to \$22,000, and it was cashed. It was made out in the name of A. H. Dean, and went through the hands of three tellers and the clearing house without being detected. It was only when the draft was returned to the Bank of Woodland that the forgery was discovered. The work was particularly fine, and Mr. Kytko, as he demonstrated how it was done, could not help saying that "those fellows have no need to be ashamed of that forgery." He spoke as one who could appreciate the beauties of handwriting.

The way in which the forgery went through was this: Becker had the draft, and the work of raising the figures was child's play, but the perforations puzzled him. He was thinking

about it when he went into a Japanese shoemaker's shop to have a patch put on a shoe. He watched the work, and noticed that the Jap cut out a piece of the leather, scraped it, and filled up the hole. The idea struck him: If that can be done with leather, why not with paper? He filled by the perforations, and then with a darning needle punched the figures 22,000. Then the letter B in Bank had to be made over again. The new paper, of course, was blank. He gave this letter almost exactly like the others, and then had to use patience. In the letters there are a great number of infinitesimally small lines, which look like a black patch to the naked eye, but are distinct under the microscope. Becker, with one hair of a camel's hair brush, drew these lines. Under the microscope Mr. Kytko noticed that they were not all parallel. The machine-printed ones in the right portion were, the others slightly off to the right. When the forgery was discovered, he stated that Becker did it, as he was the only man then in the world who could do such fine work. The trial justified his opinion, and Becker was sentenced. He afterwards confessed, and bore out Mr. Kytko's theory of how it had been done in every particular.

Another forgery was a certificate of deposit for \$5,000 raised from \$550. In this the criminal had even made a lithographic copy of the bank's forms and afterwards proceeded to draw out certificates themselves. They went to San Quentin.

The expert was also on the Durrant case, and the proving of the letters was certain. The best physicians and the largest hospitals all over Canada employ it. The results from Ozone are so well proved—so inevitable—that we are willing to guarantee it in any stage or condition of any disease in this list.

The International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers has leased the New Gallery, Regent street, London, for the season of 1901, 1902, and 1903 and the society's first exhibition in these galleries will be opened next January.

You should not feel tired all the time—eat Hood's Sarsaparilla for a while.

SHARP & REID

Fine Garments

SUITINGS from \$25

Trouserings \$6

Our stock will always be found to be the most complete and up-to-date. Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed. Surpassed by none and equalled by few.

Cor. Broad and Tionne ave. Opposite Colonnade.

EDISON DISPLAY CO.'Y

49 Yates Street.
 BERRICKSON & ELY, Proprietors.

Programme This Week.

FRANK GILMORE AND LEMONYE—Oliver Kennedy Musical Comedy Sketches.
 The Up-to-Date Woman.

ED. CANNON

Escentric Extraneous Singer and

James Harriman

Black Face Comedian Singing the Greatest of Cool Songs.

HARRY R. HARRISON

Illustrated Song, "In Good Old Fairy Land"

THE LATEST MOVINGPICTURES

The Astronomer's Dream.

Caught in the Act.

The Job for the Unlabeled.

Strictly refined entertainment for ladies, children and gentlemen. Continued performances. Matinee 2:30 to 5 p.m. Evenings, 7:30 to 10:30.

ADMISSION 10c.

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Ozone Sold for \$100,000

Yet We Give You a 50c Bottle Free

The Liquid Ozone Co., of Chicago paid \$100,000 for the rights to Powley's Liquefied Ozone for the United States. That is the highest price ever paid for the rights in one country on any scientific discovery.

We tell you this fact to indicate the wonderful merit of Ozone. When men of high ability pay a price like that—after testing Ozone for two years in the most difficult germ diseases—you can rely on the fact that it does what we claim.

Not Medicine

Powley's Liquefied Ozone is nothing but oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is simply the vital part of air in fixed and staple form.

All its effects come from getting an excess of oxygen in staple form into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. It charges the blood with a germicide, and no germ in the body can escape it—nothing can resist it.

Oxygen is a tonic to you—the very source of vitality. Its effects are exhilarating, purifying, vitalizing. In this liquid form it stimulates to the utmost every process of nature.

But germs are not vegetables, and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter.

\$1,000 for a Germ

The results from Ozone are so certain—so inevitable—that we publish in our pamphlets an offer of \$1,000 for a diseased germ that it cannot kill.

And there is no other way to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you and it cannot be taken internally. All that medicine can do for a germ disease is to aid nature to overcome the germ—and those results are too indirect, too uncertain. Success depends on the patient's condition, and there are some of these diseases which medicine never cures.

Germ Diseases

These are some of the known germ diseases. The cause of each of these troubles is germs, and germs only; and the germs must be killed before the trouble is cured.

Ozone directly destroys the cause of these troubles, and the results are certain. The best physicians and the largest hospitals all over Canada employ it. The results from Ozone are so well proved—so inevitable—that we are willing to guarantee it in any stage or condition of any disease in this list.

Asthma
 Abscess
 Bronchitis
 Blood Poison
 Bright's Disease
 Bowel Trouble
 Coughs—Colds
 Consumption
 Colic—Cramp
 Constipation
 Catarrh—Cancer
 Dysentery—Diarrhoea
 Dropsy
 Dyspepsia
 Eczema—Erysipelas
 Fevers—all kinds
 Gonorrhoea—Gleet
 Gall Stones—Gout
 Influenza
 Impure Blood
 Kidney Diseases
 Liver Troubles
 Leucorrhoea
 Malaria—Neuralgia
 Pneumonia
 Piles
 Rheumatism
 Rheumatoid
 Sciatica—Syphilis
 Stomach Troubles
 Tuberculosis
 Throat Troubles
 Ulcers
 Varicose
 Women's Disease
 Weak Eyes

First Bottle Free

If you have never tried Ozone—and need it—please fill out this coupon. We will mail you an order on your druggist for a 50c. bottle free, and we will ourselves pay your druggist his price for it.

This remarkable offer is made to convince the doubtful and to help the discouraged. The offer itself is evidence that we know what Ozone will do. With the order we will send you overwhelming evidence of what Ozone has done in thousands of cases like yours. We will—at our expense—gladly show you a way to get well, if you will simply request it.

Powley's Liquefied Ozone is sold by all druggists in two sizes—50c. and \$1.

Cut Out This Coupon

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ozone Co., Limited, 48 Colborne St., Toronto.

I am troubled with.....

I have never tried Powley's Liquefied Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Write your name plainly.

Street and number.

Town and Province.

07.....

BALMORAL HOTEL

This hotel, with its late large addition and thorough renovation, make it the best hotel in Victoria. It is conducted both on the EUROPEAN and AMERICAN PLAN.

MRS. J. G. WHITE, Proprietress

Rates Very Moderate. Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

HOTEL DAVIES

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Poodle Dog Restaurant in Connection

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Fitted up in most modern style, with all modern appliances.

RATES MODERATE. Fronting on Yates and Broad Sts.

DECORATIONS

FOR THE

24th of May.

Red, White and Blue Tissue in Bunches,

Stars, Plumes and

Dulcie Pepsin Cachous.
 Delicate, Fragrant, Digestive.
 Imparts a delightful aroma to the breath.
 5c Per Package.
CYRUS H. BOWES,
 Chemist.
 98 Government St. Near Yates St.
 Phones 425 and 450.

Compound Syrup
 —OF—
Hypophosphites
 A valuable nerve tonic and builder, manufactured by
Hall & Co.
 Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.
Lace Parlors.
 Just opened up an entirely new line of seasonable laces, embroidering silks and laces in all the newest designs and patterns. Inspection invited.
 MRS. ROBERTSON
 28 Five Sister's Block.

BUSINESS LOCALS
 Special — Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.
 FOTOGRAF'S.
 A new display of pictures are being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters block.
 McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.
 Three cases Panama Hats at \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00, just opened. P. Williams & Co.
 Gardening Tools at Cheapside.
JUST READY
 Teague's Compound Extract of **SARSAPARILLA**
 The Unequalled Alternative and Blood Tonic. A PERFECT SPRING MEDICINE. Prepared only by J. Teague.
B. C. DRUG STORE,
 27 JOHNSON ST. J. Teague, Jr.
 Phone 356.
 Rolled edge plates, dishes, etc., are the best made for hotel use. Weller Bros. have a pretty pattern with green border, which costs little more than ordinary ware, and is much superior.

SPALDING BASEBALL GOODS
 AGENTS,
John Barnsley & Co.,
 115 GOVERNMENT ST.
 Bench Chains and Collars.

Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.
 Blue Ribbon Tea is the best tea on earth.
 Bird Cages at Cheapside.

FRUIT RANCHES
 From 5 acres up. Call and see list. Bangalow, near St. Charles street. Price to suit the times.
 Oak Bay—6 lots for \$650, or separately \$125 each.
 STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET.
P. R. BROWN, 30 Broad Street.

It's easy to satisfy a hungry man. Filling off a lot is difficult compared to it, but its when you don't just know what you want that you need something appetizing. You'll get that at the Royal Cafe, 51 Port street, and you won't pay high either.
CHIP PANAMAS
 The lightest, most flexible and smartest Summer Hats. Can be bought only from us
35c, \$1.75, \$2.00

English Boating Hats
Palm Leaf Hats
 —ALSO—
Genuine Panamas
W & J. WILSON.
 CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, AND FURNISHERS.
 83 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Fish & Game Society.—The sum of \$200 has been subscribed to the funds of the Fish & Game Protective Society. A meeting of the society will be held next Wednesday evening at the Tourist Association rooms.

Erskine & Wall Business.—An error was made in stating that Mr. Haddock was the purchaser of the Erskine & Wall business. It should have been Mr. R. W. Riddell, the popular manager of the Saunders' Grocery Company, Limited, who will assume charge of the business on Tuesday next. Mr. Wall, who has been identified with the business so long, is likely to be connected with the new firm.

West Coast Ore.—Yesterday morning a sample shipment of ore from the West Coast was received by the steamship Venture. The consignment comes from a property owned by N. P. Shaw & Co., and consists of a couple of tons of fine looking ore which would be a smelter test. The property is located on Barkley Sound, where a good lead has been discovered which will now be worked. Regular shipments will shortly be made from the mine.

Important Meeting.—Tuesday evening's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce should prove more than ordinarily interesting, as there are expected to be in attendance a large number of the leading shippers of the city by special invitation, for the purpose of discussing the proposed amendment to the freight rate discrimination by report of the committee on transportation, which was published in full in the Colonist. The shippers not included in the membership of the Chamber of Commerce will be asked to co-operate with the latter in a determined attempt to rectify matters.

The Celebration.—Victoria is "up against it" to a very considerable extent in regard to the Victoria Day celebration this year. The Presidential reception at the Sound militating against the usual attendance of visitors from the north. Nanaimo also is celebrating on her own hook, and few visitors may be expected from that quarter. A big crowd is expected over from Vancouver, also a good attendance from Saanich and the Island districts, where the attractions have been well advertised. The programme is so arranged as to ensure interesting events to occupy the whole day, and all who come are sure of a warm welcome and pleasing entertainment.

Skeena River Affairs.—Travelers from the North by the steamer Nell report that the steamer Hazelton carried a large number of passengers on her return trip to Port Simpson. She had 350 Indians from the interior of the province, who came down the river to await the opening of the fishing season. It was the last trip up the river which the Hazelton was to make for some weeks, as she was shortly to leave for the Skeena to ply with the Hudson's Bay steamer Mount Royal on that water.

The King's Birthday.—Admiral Bickford has forwarded the following explanatory letter to Mayor McCandless: "I beg to acquaint you that I have received telegraphic instructions from the Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty to the effect that this year's anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty the King is to be celebrated on the 26th of June instead of on the 9th November. In accordance with these orders, therefore, the 26th of June will be observed in the customary manner by H. M. ships and naval establishments under my orders, viz.: The naval establishments will be at sea on the whole of that day. Royal salutes will be fired by the squadron at noon, and the ships will be 'dressed' from 8 a.m. till sunset."

Carpenters' Strike.—The Builders' Association is doing nothing towards effecting a settlement of the carpenters' strike. A member of that body states that sufficient men are working to meet all present demands. Asked as to what his opinion was regarding the possible action of the union, he said that he also believed the sympathy of the other unions would be enlisted. It had also been noted that it was the intention of a number of members of the union to start in contracting on their own account. Such a course would be objected to by the association, but would rather be welcomed. It would possibly mean competition, but the contractors did not object to that.

The Old "Beaver."—Agnes Deans Cameron contributes to Collier's Weekly of May 15 an historical sketch of the old steamer Beaver—the first to navigate the Pacific and cross the Atlantic from Europe to America—which is by long odds the most complete resume of the remarkable career of this remarkable craft which has ever been published.

Big Rate War.—The rate war predicted in Trans-Pacific trade is on the first gun having been fired by the China Commercial Steamship Company, which has made a rate of \$1 per ton on a lot of 1,000 tons of flour from San Francisco for Hongkong. The Pacific Mail Company promptly took up the gun.

Won the Prize.—A large number of prize advertisements were received by the E. & N. railway in connection with their advertising competition, and considerable difficulty was experienced in selecting the winning one. Mr. G. S. Mills, of Messrs. Swinerton & Oddy, has been awarded the season ticket, his advertisement having been declared the best by the judge, after submitting several to members of the Colonist and Times editorial staffs and the secretary of the Tourist Association for their opinion. The winning advertisement will appear in tomorrow's Colonist.

Northern Prospectors.—Prospectors from different points of the northern part of this province who arrived on the steamer Nell brought samples of iron, asphaltum, coal and gold and copper ore. Two of the men came from the Upper Skeena, where along the the Kispox, a tributary of that river which flows from the north and empties into the main stream a short distance above Hazelton. They have been prospecting with pronounced success. Another, named Evelyn, came from Tar Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, where he was equally fortunate.

Driving Park Meet.—The first club meet of the Victoria Driving Association took place on the afternoon of Saturday, June 6. Mr. Fullerton, of Vancouver, who was in the city the other day, pronounced the Victoria race track in as good condition as any on the Coast. The forthcoming meet is only the first of a series of Saturday afternoon motor meets to be held under the auspices of the club during the summer months. The programme for the first meet has already been arranged for, and will consist of three races as follows: Gentlemen's driving contest, three-year-old colt race, and a half mile and repeat running race. The driving events are expected to be particularly interesting, as they are open only to members of the club, the owners to drive. They will be run off in mile heats, the best three in five winning. Handicaps and prizes are offered for winning horses. The running race is for a purse stake.

Thé Police Court.—In the Police Court yesterday morning one erring bicyclist who preferred the sidewalk to the macadam, paid \$3 because a constable saw that performance. The case against A. Plana, charged with committing an offence, was remanded until Tuesday, bail being placed at \$1,500 on two charges. He is still at the city lock-up, being unable to secure the bail.

Offensive Drain.—The drain running down Droun Alley has caused many a pedestrian to put his handkerchief to his nose, and hurry from its vicinity, the last two or three days, on account of the noxious effluvia that rises from it. The stench was worse than ever last night as the people were coming from the theatre, and the comments that were hurled at the city authorities for allowing a drain to get into such a condition would fill a column.

Sons of England.—The annual church services of the Sons of England, will be held at the Calvary Baptist church on Herald street at 3:30 p.m. on Sunday. The Daughters of England, Orangemen, and also the True Blues will take part in the procession, which leaves the A. O. U. W. Hall at 3 o'clock. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance. All Englishmen are cordially invited to attend the service, and those who care to take part in the procession are requested to do so.

Funeral of James Angus.—The remains of the late James Angus were laid to rest yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the family residence, Ellismere, Belcher street, at 2:30 p.m., where services were conducted by the Rev. W. L. Clay at the residence and grave. There was a large attendance of friends. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Col. Woffenden and Messrs. A. J. C. Galley, J. A. Sayward, J. B. McKilligan, R. H. Hall, J. Hunter, M. P. P. G. Gillespie and P. Wollaston.

Sale of Work.—The bazaar held yesterday in the A. O. U. W. Hall by the German Ladies' Aid Society for the purpose of raising funds towards building a church, was very well attended. The room was very prettily decorated with bunting, intermingled with green foliage. The various stalls and booths were very artistically arranged. Some of the fancy work was very beautiful. The fish pond was a great success, and many were the little bunches who slept the sleep of the contented last night on account of good catches. A varied programme was rendered during the evening, in which there was some very choice recitations in German and English. The raffles were brought off about 10 o'clock.

IN CHAMBERS.
 Husband Granted Custody of Infant in Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

The habeas corpus proceedings in regard to the infant Violet Murray, came before Mr. Justice Valken in Chambers yesterday morning. Mr. S. Perry Mills, K. C., of counsel for Mrs. Murray, announced that in the last interest of the child he was prepared to consent to an order that James Murray be appointed guardian, and that each party pay their own costs. Mr. George A. Morphy, counsel for the petitioner, James Murray, agreed to this, and had an undertaking on behalf of his client that Mrs. Murray would not be molested or interfered with. An order being made as above terms.

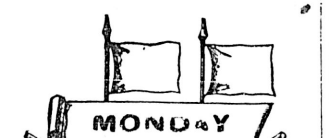
FALL EXHIBITION.
 Executive Committee Already Preparing the Work For the Fall Fair.

The exhibition committee is starting in good and early with the intention of making the local fall fair, which will be held from the 6th to the 10th of October, as great a success as possible. The prize committee is already at work and expects to complete its labors at an early date, a meeting of this committee being fixed for the 29th inst. The other committees are now in process of organization. A departure will be made this year by the introduction of many novel and attractive features, in addition to the exhibits, which should be a factor drawing visitors to the city as well as prove a source of entertainment to local residents. Arrangements will be made for excursions from all points during show week, and it is expected that the attendance will be such as to put the exhibition on a firm and permanent basis, so that its scope may extend with every succeeding year. R. V. Swinerton, the recently appointed secretary, is proving the right man for the position, and is energetically starting in motion the preliminary arrangements.

THOUSANDS OF NURSING MOTHERS SOUND THE PRAISES OF

Malt Breakfast Food

Malt Breakfast Food has brought more health and comfort to the homes of Canada than any other food preparation. Mothers find it an invaluable food during the period of nursing, as it provides the most ample nutrition for keeping up health and strength; it promotes to a marvelous degree the secretion of milk. Malt Breakfast Food is recommended every day by physicians to nursing mothers, because of its many advantages as a concentrated nourishment. No other food is so easily and so rapidly digested and assimilated, and no other contributes so much to general health-building. If the mother's stomach is weak and capricious, let her try Malt Breakfast Food for a week; it will soon establish perfect digestion, healthy circulation, and a well-regulated nervous system. Ask your grocer for Malt Breakfast Food.



CHAMPIONSHIP

LA ROSSE

Vancouver vs. Victoria

Calcutta Grounds

MONDAY, 10 A. M.
 Play, Rain or Shine.
 Premier Prior will face the ball.

Bargain List
 "Simplex" Piano Player with 23 rolls of Music, \$150.
 "Angelus" Piano Player, with 50 rolls of Music, \$200.
 Ladies' Columbia Chainless Bicycle, \$35.
 Gents' "Day" Bicycle, \$23.
 Ladies' "Day" Bicycle, \$23.
 Gents' "Columbia" Chainless Bicycle, with Coaster Brake, \$50.
 Several second hand Pianos and Organs in good condition, for sale at "Bargain" prices.

M. W. WAITT & CO
 44 GOVERNMENT ST.

MEN'S HOSE
 We have a splendid range of Men's Summer Hosiery. Exceptional value is shown in our line at
25c
 They are fast dye, black cotton, either in solid colors or embroidered, with natural wool or mace feet.
 See them in the window.

GEO. R. JACKSON.
 MEN'S HATTER AND HABERDASHER.
 57 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Port Angeles
 Lager Beer on draught at the Wilson Bar, 94 Yates street.
 5c. per Glass.
M. H. McCABE,
 Proprietor.

Two Musical Novelties
 OF MERIT.
 YALE MANDOLIN COLLECTION.
 Positively the finest collection of Mandolin Music published.
 Partial list of contents:
 Carmen March.
 Oxydella Rustiana (Instrumental).
 Flower Song (Lance).
 In Old Madrid.
 Miscere (Trovatore).
 Nonce-er.
 Valse Bleue, etc., etc.
 Songs of all the Colleges.
 Containing all the favorite college songs of Canada, America and Europe.
 All the Latest Sheet Music.
FLETCHER BROS.,
 92 GOVERNMENT ST.

A. GREGG & SON.
 Tailors. 92 Yates St.
 Fine Striped Worsteds for Summer Suits.
 English Worsteds, Serges
 Fancy Trouserings.
Latest Styles

Summer Wear....
 A large assortment of the latest and most up-to-date
Flannel Suits
 See the windows and get an idea. No two alike.
PEDEN'S
 36 Port St. Merchant Tailor.

For the 24th.—Picnic Baskets, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 30c; Picnic Plates, 15c per dozen; Picnic Spoons, 25c, and 50c per dozen; Picnic Knives and Forks, \$1.50 per dozen, at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Buy your Groceries, Wines and Liquors from Fred Carne, jr., corner Yates and Broad streets.
 MODERN ICE CREAM PLANT INSTALLED AT COLD STORAGE, FRESH CREAM USED. TEL. 44.
 Victoria Day Excursion to Port Guilchon, Ladners and Cloverdale by the V. & S. Railway and steamer Victorian. Train leaves the Market station at 7 a.m., returning arrives at Victoria at 7 p.m. Fare \$2.00 for the round trip.
 Strength and vigor come of good food, duly digested. "Force," a ready-to-serve wheat and barley food, adds no burden, but sustains, nourishes, invigorates.
 Buy your Groceries, Wines and Liquors from Fred Carne, jr., corner Yates and Broad streets.
 One Hundred dozen English Cashmere Sox in black, navy, cardinal, and maroon, at 25c. per pair. Just in. B. Williams & Co.

Campbell's NOVELTIES
 FOR THE HOLIDAYS
 Dainty shirt waists and wash suits, newest styles, in Organdy Grass Linen and Crash Blouses.
New York's Latest Ideas
 in Wash Suits
VOILE SUITS
 Sixteen days from London. Just the style worn today in London and Paris.
PARASOLS
 We placed in stock today a shipment of Sunshades, the latest styles in Black, White and Gold.
NECKWEAR and BELTS
 New York's latest novelties in Neckwear and Belts. London's new styles in Lace Collars and Scarfs.
KID GLOVES
 We carry Magdalen, Perrins, Joven and Powners. We guarantee every pair. SEE OUR WASHING GLOVE.

Prize Cups and Goblets
 A special assortment in Sterling Silver, Silver Plate, English Oak, and Britannia Metal, at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$75.00 each, suitable for any event. ENAMELED SOUVENIRS in great variety, at moderate prices.
C. E. REDFERN,
 43 GOVERNMENT ST.
 Established 1862. Telephone 118

Walter S. Fraser & Co., LIMITED.
DEALERS IN HARDWARE
 LAWN MOWERS, WIRE NETTING, HOSE AND GARDEN TOOLS.
 English and Norway Iron, Steel, Steam and Water Pipe, Fittings, Brass Goods, Etc.
 Blacksmith, Building, Mining and Logging Supplies.
 Warehouse Trucks, Scales, Wheel Barrows, Picks, Shovels and Contractors' Plant, Etc.
WHARF STREET
 TELEPHONE No. 3.
 P.O. BOX 428.
VICTORIA, B. C.

The Remarkable Growth
 Of our business has been but the natural result of an old principle of fairness. In the affairs of life, it's quality that counts. The men in charge of vast enterprises, the men who lead in thought and activity, are men of quality. The quality of this store is what makes it count in the estimation of those who insist upon having the best.
Suitable for Victoria Day
 BONELESS CHICKEN OR TURKEY, 15c, each 20c.
 ASSORTED MEAT PASTES, for sandwiches, 6 tins 25c.
 STRAWBERRY OR CHERRY JAM, in glass, 18c, each 25c.
 PURE NATIVE PORT, per bottle 25c.
 Don't fail to see our supply of Lunch Baskets before buying.
THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD
 Phone 28. 39 and 41 Johnson St.

ONLY 5 DAYS LEFT
THE STERLING
POSITIVELY CLOSING MAY 28TH
 Sweeping Reductions in Dress Goods, Cottons, Veilings, Gloves, Underwear, Table Linens, Towels, Etc., Etc., Etc.

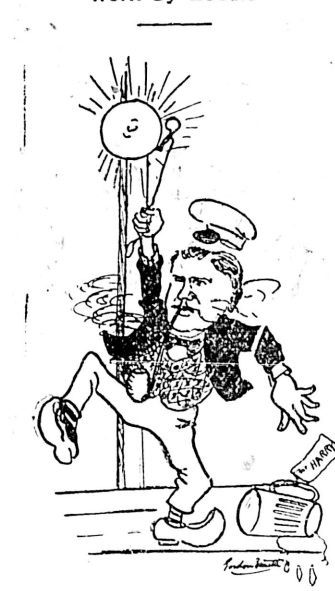
THE STERLING
 39--GOVERNMENT STREET--39

THE WHITE HOUSE
 Will be Closed All Day Monday
VICTORIA DAY
Henry Young & Co.

Victoria Shuts Out Tacoma

The City of Destiny Baseball Team Defeated By Nine to Zero.

Holness, the Local Wizard Proves Invincible—Fast Work By Locals



Manager Willie—'Ach Himself, Vas is das. I guess we get some runs, alrady. Ya—Neh?'

VICTORIA, B. TACOMA, O.

Another scalp! This time the City of Destiny the V. M. team, four straight on the right side of the ledger and the southsayers predict a fifth before another sun goes down.

It was the first of the season, and there was a fairly good attendance, many of the fair sex gracing the grand stand with their presence.

Holness was in the box for the locals, and the score tells the tale of his prowess. He retired the Greys with three scattered hits, and they were not in the score.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the Greys are a speedy bunch. The Greys realized that they were not in the score, and they were not in the score.

It was a hard game, and the Greys were not in the score. The Greys were not in the score, and the Greys were not in the score.

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Freight War On Pacific

Mill's Mammoths Start a Conflict Involving Big Issues.

All Steamship Lines To Fight For Trade With the Orient.

There is brewing at the present time the greatest transportation contest ever waged on the Pacific Ocean, and the varied interests which will engage in the coming conflict are so widely divergent that it seems hardly possible that anything but a fight to the death will result, says the Portland Oregonian. It is pretty generally believed that Mr. Hill's \$3 rail rate from the East to Puget Sound ports will cause a general demoralization of rates in the Pacific Northwest, the ultimate result of which will be a material reduction in wheat rates from Oregon, Washington and Idaho points to tidewater. Indirectly, but at the same time having a very important bearing on trans-Pacific trade and rates, this low rail rate seems to be the greatest factor in the coming fight for supremacy in trans-Pacific trade. The reason given by the Great Northern magnate for cutting freight rates was that he desired to build up a trade for his monster freighters now nearing completion at New London, Conn.

There are already about two trans-Pacific steamers in the Oriental service where only one is needed for the greater part of the year, the only port on the Coast where this is the exception being Portland, which is called on by the ports both north and south to send the "overload" from her steamers to those which are unable to secure full cargoes at San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver.

The fleet now engaged in Oriental trade from San Francisco includes Steamships Siberia, Korea, China, Algol, Aztec, Peru, City of Peking, of the Pacific Mail; and Nippon Maru, America Maru and Hongkong Maru, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The Bay City will also have additional services from the newly organized China Commercial Steamship Company, which has secured the route the steamers Atholl, now due at San Francisco; Clavering, Ching Wo and Lothian, the last a new 8,000 ton carrier. From Seattle the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is operating in connection with the Great Northern the steamers Iyo Maru, Tosa Maru, Kaga Maru, Rikyu Maru, Shinano Maru and Kinshu Maru. The Boston Towboat Company, operating from both Seattle and Tacoma, has the steamers Shawmut, Lays, Teanout, Hyades and Pleiades. From Tacoma the Northern Pacific is operating the steamers Olympia, Duke of Eife, Victoria and Tacoma as regular liners, but in addition has all of the space it can use on the big freighters, Nippon, Achilles, Hygon, Otaf, Keenan and other through steamers to Europe by way of the Orient. From Vancouver the Canadian Pacific is running the passenger steamers Empress of India, Empress of Japan, and Empress of China, and the freighters, Atholl, Teanout, Hyades and Pleiades.

Switching in between these regular liners from San Francisco or Puget Sound the Dollar Line is operating the steamships Stanley Dollar and Arab. From Portland, the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company is operating the steamers Indragama, Indragama and Indragama, 8,000 ton carriers, and by far the best adapted boats for the service that are to be found anywhere.

This makes a total of over 40 steamers for about three months of the year, it is possible to secure business sufficient to keep all of them running. At the present time about half of them are running light and they will continue to do so for many months. The carrying capacity of these vessels will average about 7,000 tons, and for the fleet of about 250,000 tons. Mr. Hill's new steamers have a carrying capacity of 32,000 tons of freight, and if he ever does bring them into this trade where there is an insufficient business for the steamers already here, it will necessitate the withdrawal of nearly all of the steamers engaged in the Puget Sound trade.

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A SPECIAL OFFER

How to Get a Berliner Gram-o-phone On Easy Monthly Payments



Love's Old Sweet Song For One Dollar Cash and Two Dollars Per Month!

—less than SEVEN CENTS A DAY—think of it—the most wonderful talking machine of the age is yours in eight months. This offer is open to every Canadian.

The Gram-o-phone is an entertainer and an amusement producer. It sings, talks and plays all instruments, such as the Piano, Violin, Flute, Cornet, Banjo, Mandolin, and reproduces perfectly a full Brass Band, an Orchestra, a Church Choir. It repeats a prayer or it will tell you a funny story, in fact it will do everything to please a household.

The Gram-o-phone is better than a Piano or Organ, for it requires no instruction or previous knowledge of music to operate it. A child of four years can do it as well as a grown person. It is loud enough to fill the largest hall or meeting house, or it can be subdued to suit the smallest room.

Thousands of Berliner Gram-o-phones have been sold throughout the Dominion, and only words of praise are heard from the purchasers. We publish below a few testimonials from distinguished people of the highest standing, whose opinion should be of value.

So easily broken. A GRAM-O-PHONE RECORD WILL LAST FOR YEARS. We have nearly two thousand different records in stock to select from. Write for full catalogue and illustrated price list.

Rev. A. T. Bourke, St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, Que., says: "I bought a Gram-o-phone some time ago, and it is all right; the volume of sound produced by the instrument is a surprise to all who hear it, and I am quite sure that you will receive orders for your machine from parties living in this part of the country."

Rev. B. Kierman, P. P., Quyon, Que., says: "Your records are away ahead of those I used to get from the States. Please send me new catalogues as I am used. Wishing you every success in Montreal."

Rev. D. Matte, Hoopoe St. Joseph, Levis, Que., says: "I bought a Gram-o-phone from you a few months ago, and would say it has all the good qualities you attribute to it. It is very loud and we can hear it from a great distance. It has been greatly admired by all who have heard it. It has given me entire satisfaction."

Rev. J. A. Hamilton, St. Augustine, P. E. I., writes: "I received your Gram-o-phone all right, and I am delighted and pleased with the instrument, as the tone is clear and distinct, and I take pleasure in enclosing my cheque for the amount."

Rev. J. Vallancourt, College de Levis, Levis, Que., says: "I beg to thank you for the promptness with which you fill my orders, and for answering all my enquiries. I am pleased to state that my Gram-o-phone is always giving me entire satisfaction. It is very difficult for me to purchase another machine which will reproduce all the music of the States. I especially admire in the Gram-o-phone the fidelity with which it reproduces all musical instruments, even the human voice. It really makes me spend many an agreeable hour."

Rev. S. B. Wadell, St. Joseph Hospital, Quebec, Ont., writes: "I am glad to say that the Gram-o-phone has been through your agent gives great satisfaction."

Rev. E. H. Bussing, Kutawa, Assa., writes: "The Gram-o-phone arrived safely on Saturday last and gives satisfaction."

Rev. Father Conna, Indian Reserve, Emberly, B. C., writes: "We received the Gram-o-phone in good order and it is giving complete satisfaction."

Rev. Maj. Marchand, Gentilly, P. Q., writes: "I am very well satisfied with the Gram-o-phone I received from you."

These are only a few of the Testimonials we have received. There are hundreds more on our files, and all testify to the good qualities of the BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE.

Send your order with the coupon in the lower right hand corner and one dollar (three dollars if a brass horn is wanted). First come, first served.

Our references are the Bank of Montreal, any express company, or the proprietors of the Family Herald and Weekly Star.

E. BERLINER
2315-2319 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL
EMANUEL BLOUT, Gen. Man. for Canada

RETAIL MARKETS

Wheat, per ton	\$39
Corn, per ton	\$25
Corn, cracked, per ton	\$25
Oats, per ton	\$25
Barley, per ton	\$25
Rolls, per ton	\$25
Hay, baled, per ton	\$22
Straw, per bale	\$15
Medlins, per ton	\$25
Brass, per ton	\$25
Ground feed, per ton	\$25
Butter, per lb.	2 to 3
Canisters, per lb.	1 to 2
Carrots, per lb.	1 to 2
Beet root, per lb.	1 to 2
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	80 to 75
New potatoes, lb.	5
Asparagus, per lb.	12
Asparagus, Cal., per lb.	10
Green peas, per lb.	6
Green beans, per lb.	6
Artichokes, per lb.	10 to 15
Eggs, per dozen	25
Fresh island, per dozen	25
Eastern eggs, per dozen	20
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
California cheese, per lb.	20 to 25
Canadian, per lb.	20 to 25
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	20 to 25
Best dairy, per lb.	20 to 25
Victoria creamery, per lb.	20
Cowleson creamery, per lb.	30
Fresh island butter	25 to 30
Fruit—	
Cocconuts, each	10 to 15
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Oranges, each	20 to 25
Island apples, XXX	25
Vernon apples	25
Strawberries, per box	20
California figs, per doz.	25
California figs (white), 3 lbs.	25
California figs, new crop, 1 lb.	10
Currants, per lb.	10 to 12 1/2
Raspberries, per lb.	10 to 12 1/2
Sultanas, per lb.	17 1/2
California, per lb.	12 1/2
Loose Muscat, per lb.	10 to 12 1/2
Mixed peel, per lb.	8 to 10
Jams, assorted—	
Cross & Blackwell's, 1 lb. jars	25
Local jams, 5 lb. jars	35
Local jams, 2 1/2 lb. jars	35
Local jams, 1 1/2 lb. jars	25
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls, each	50 to 75
Wild fowls, per pair	60
Flab—	
Smoked salmon, per lb.	15
Spring salmon, per lb.	70
Cod, per lb.	6
Halibut, per lb.	6
Smoked halibut	10
Halibut, frozen	6
Flounders	6
Onions, per lb.	10
Herrings, per lb.	4
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Boaters	10 to 15
Kippers	12 1/2
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb.	10
Salt tongues and kidneys	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	15 to 20
Salt herring, each	25
Salt herring, per lb.	22 1/2
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 18
Mutton, per lb.	12 1/2 to 18
Pork	11 to 18
Lard, per lb.	25
Lard, long clear	25
Lard, per lb.	20

STRAND
Derby Sweep—Strand Hotel, Vancouver, gave the largest sweepstake ever given last year. This year's will be bigger than ever. Tickets one dollar.

WHY POLLY DIDN'T APPEAR.
In a recent play at the Criterion Theatre, London, there is a situation of a city gentleman accustomed to taking an Apollinaris high ball early in the day, staying at a poorly equipped country inn, and who, immediately upon rising in the morning, asked that some whiskey and "Polly" be sent to his room. The yokel replied: "We have put out of the whiskey, sir, and with amusing obscenity asked, 'and the maid's name is not Polly, but Tabitha.'" Needless to say, the whole house, from stalls to gallery, roared with delight at the bit of the reply.

"Extray!" yelled the bright newsboy. "Ah! about the terrible rum—gumty-grab-rum!"
"The terrible what, did you say?" inquired the inquisitive man.
"I didn't say it," replied the boy. "Buy a paper and read it"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

The Standard-Historic Museum of Frankfurt has unexpectedly secured a valuable collection of silver articles of great importance for the history of the local "artisans" and their work. They were discovered in an old almshouse, which was regarded as lumber, according to a London writer.

When the chest was broken open, it was found to contain a great number of beautiful ornamental silver mugs, buckles, silver spoons, and similar objects which belong to the most precious of the olden times, and a private mark of distinguished silversmiths of the early eleventh century. The origin of the treasure is not yet known, but it has been suggested that it may consist of unredempted pledges.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE...
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

FERNWOOD ESTATE

This Estate, fronting on Cadboro Bay Road, Pandora Avenue, North Chatham and other streets, has been subdivided into lots, ranging from one-third of an acre to one acre in extent. These lots are for sale at very low prices, on the easiest possible terms.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT STREET

75c Potatoes 75c

WE GUARANTEE EVERY SACK 100 LBS. AND 'GOOD COOKERS.'
SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market
Telephone 413.

Plans Are Submitted

(Continued From Page One.)

I will say that the hotel I contemplate will cost much more money. The members of your committee assured Sir Thomas that on those circumstances, for their maintenance, they would not oppose his proposition, and that we were of the opinion that there would be no difficulty in its being accepted by the citizens.

In conclusion your committee beg to state that they believe Sir Thomas Shaugnessy was actuated by a desire to benefit the city of Victoria and his company and to help them in their own efforts to promote the welfare of the city, and that he will see that the hotel is completed and running at the earliest possible date.

(Signed)
A. C. McCANDLESS,
Mayor.
J. A. MARR,
City Clerk.
HERBERT CUTMERE.

The reading of the report was received with every evidence of satisfaction, after which the following resolution, moved by Ald. J. S. Yates and seconded by A. B. Fraser, Jr., was passed:

"That the report be received and adopted and that the sub-committee be requested to confer with the city council with reference to the preparation of a by-law in accordance with the terms agreed upon, and to take such steps as they deem necessary to carry the matter to a successful conclusion."

A general discussion then ensued on the great benefits which would accrue to the city upon the building of the proposed hotel, the feeling of all present being strongly in favor of the project. A motion was made by Charles Hayward and seconded by Ald. G. H. Barnard, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the sub-committee for their excellent and extending congratulations on the satisfactory report submitted. The members of the committee undertook to recommend the report to the favorable consideration of the respective bodies represented by them.

Almost everyone approached as to the benefits to be derived from the proposed hotel have been enthusiastically in favor of it. The prospect of the flats being adorned with such an imposing structure is pleasing to all, and is regarded as the inauguration of a new era in the progress of the city.

There seems to be practical unanimity as to the great benefits to be derived from the construction of the hotel.

His Worship Mayor McCandless said that he was favorably in favor of the C. P. R. hotel according to the proposed conditions of its construction. The original arrangements as presented last year were free water and exemption from taxes for twenty-five years, in addition to the offer of the other advantages. Under the present arrangements, less than one-half of the flats will be granted with, and the remaining portion will be worth more to the city than the whole of the flats without the proposed hotel. It was not the construction of the hotel itself that pleased him, but the fact that the establishment of such a hotel in our midst would make us a C. P. R. town. At present we are practically off the map.

J. B. H. Hickaby, who has had an opportunity of studying conditions in the province of Canada, was very emphatic when asked to express his views on the resultant benefits from the contemplated hotel. "Take the case of Quebec," he said. "Ten years ago that city was practically dead, but today it is one of the most prosperous cities in the Dominion. The whole character of the city has been changed by the influence of the C. P. R. hotel there. Tourists and visitors are attracted from all portions of the globe, and the fine service furnished, coupled with the historic interest in the environment has caused the fame of Quebec to be known everywhere. The car service is as good as any city in the Dominion, and the streets are beautiful, paved and clean. Not only the C. P. R., but every other hotel in the city is crowded and business is in the very best shape."

President G. Carter, of the Chamber of Commerce, would hold up both hands in favor of the hotel. From a business standpoint, it was one of the best propositions ever presented to the city. There should not be a dissenting voice, and it was an opportunity for the city and the C. P. R. to bury the hatchet and work together for the benefit of each other.

BEFORE BOARD OF TRADE.
At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade held yesterday morning, the hotel committee presented its report as follows:
To the President and Council, Victoria, British Columbia, Board of Trade, Gentlemen:—Your committee appointed to investigate the proposed Pacific Railway Company in the construction of a tourist hotel in Victoria, having reported to you yesterday from time to time, beg to submit their first written report.

We were appointed on December 3rd, 1901 and at once communicated with Sir Thomas Shaugnessy, enclosing a clipping from an Eastern paper, which stated that the C. P. R. company contemplated the construction of a tourist hotel in this city at an early date. Sir Thomas replied that he did not know where the rumor started, as the company never had the project in contemplation.

was considered a satisfactory interview, we took Mr. McNicholl and Mr. Marpole to the Douglas Gardens to show them the special advantages that that site offered for the hotel. Both gentlemen appeared to be favorably impressed, and Mr. McNicholl promised to take the matter up again with the president on his return to Montreal. In the meantime we secured an option on the Douglas Gardens and submitted it to Mr. McNicholl, who replied that the company had decided not to build.

Mr. Rattenbury then took the matter up with Sir William Van Horne, who appeared to take an interest in the hotel proposition, and asked him, Mr. Rattenbury, to send him a plan of the proposed hotel on the Douglas Gardens, which he did. But the hotel had decided not to build.

In December last we invited the Mayor and Council and Tourist Association to appoint a committee to assist us in drafting definite proposals that would be likely to meet with the approval of the ratepayers, and which could be submitted to the railway company. The following are the proposals by the joint committee and sent through the City Council, but were not entertained:

1. That in the event of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company agreeing to build a tourist hotel in this city, on the site of the Douglas Gardens, they (the Council) place before the ratepayers a by-law exempting the company from taxation, and giving the company power to purchase the Douglas Gardens for a term of twenty-five years from the date of opening the hotel, and that the citizens lay out the James Bay flats as pleasure grounds, gardens, etc.

2. That should the Canadian Pacific Railway prefer to erect a tourist hotel, of suitable dimensions on the James Bay embankment, the by-law authorize the gift of the land necessary for that purpose to the company, free of cost.

3. That should the Canadian Pacific Railway Company prefer to purchase the Douglas Gardens and operate the hotel, and enlarge and complete same to dimensions originally contemplated, the by-law to stipulate an extension of the term of twenty-five years from the date of completion of the hotel.

For further particulars we would refer to the sub-committee report which was presented to the council at the meeting of the joint committee at a meeting held yesterday.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
J. A. MARR, Chairman.

The report was adopted and the following resolution then carried unanimously:
"That this board heartily approves the proposal for the construction of a tourist hotel by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the James Bay embankment and pledges its hearty co-operation in the scheme on the lines embodied in the report of the committee, and that the special committee be requested to use their efforts to carry out the same."

Note.—The above was to have appeared in yesterday morning's issue, but through an error the engraving was not delivered until 9 a.m. yesterday, although it was ready at 11 p.m. the night before. In expectation of receiving the report at any moment, the forms were held until 1 a.m., at which hour it was too late to rearrange the matter leaving out the cut, hence the whole article was held over until this morning.

GAS ON THE STOMACH.
Results of imperfect digestion pressing upon the brain, the head aches, the stomach is full, instant relief is afforded by a half an hour after meals, ten drops of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a little sweetened water, and a glass of beer, and the gas is gone and the stomach is comfortable. The pills are good for lots of other things, for the rheumatism, cramps, neuralgia, toothache, etc. Try it.

SURPASSED IMAGINATION.
Progress of 100 Years Greater Than
Picture by Wildest Dream.

In the first inaugural address Thomas Jefferson felicitated his countrymen on "possessing a chosen country with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation." "What was that chosen country, passed on March 4, 1801, by one of the most illustrious of Americans. On that day the country's western border was the Mississippi. Its southern boundary was latitude 31 degrees. The region west of the Mississippi, the province of Louisiana, had just been ceded by Spain to France by the treaty of San Ildefonso, but that compact was not executed until two years later. Spain held that territory. Spain also held the east of the Mississippi below the thirty-third parallel. That region, comprising the present state of Florida, the southern end of Alabama and Mississippi and the eastern projection of the present state of Louisiana was known as East and West at that date was \$27,000,000. Its population was in the neighborhood of 5,400,000, all but about 370,000 of which was east of the main divide of the Alleghenies.

A country a little over three and a half times as large as the one now before us had in view when he uttered that prophecy 102 years ago, counting only the contiguous portion of the nation of today, has since been fairly well peopled, although only three of Jefferson's "thousand and thousand" generations have passed since then. The 4,000,000 population of 1801 has grown to more than 80,000,000 in 1903. The beginning of the enlargement in area in the future dates from the annexation of Louisiana at that date was \$27,000,000. Its population was in the neighborhood of 5,400,000, all but about 370,000 of which was east of the main divide of the Alleghenies. A country a little over three and a half times as large as the one now before us had in view when he uttered that prophecy 102 years ago, counting only the contiguous portion of the nation of today, has since been fairly well peopled, although only three of Jefferson's "thousand and thousand" generations have passed since then. The 4,000,000 population of 1801 has grown to more than 80,000,000 in 1903. The beginning of the enlargement in area in the future dates from the annexation of Louisiana at that date was \$27,000,000. Its population was in the neighborhood of 5,400,000, all but about 370,000 of which was east of the main divide of the Alleghenies.

School Children Visit Factories

Weekly Visit of Pupils to Manufacturing Factories held Yesterday Afternoon.

Scholars See Raw Material Become Manufactured Goods At Many Places.

The visits of the pupils of the city schools to local manufacturing industries under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce were continued yesterday when the scholars saw dough become biscuit at the M. R. Smith and Excelsior factories; watched the molten metal run red-hot into the casting molds at the Weir Bros. factory; and saw the component parts of the stove for the Albion Iron Works; saw the rolls of denim and yards of flannels become overalls and shirts at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s factory; looked at the grain-covered plows which freeze the deep cuts of water into ice at the B. C. Cold Storage; saw the metal rods become bedsteads at the B. C. Metallic Bedstead Co.; watched the cabinet makers put the finishing touches on the elegant mantels or buffets at the Weber Bros. factory; and the raw material become paint and soap at W. J. Pendergast's factory; followed the movements of the wonderful Morgenthauers, and went through the bindery and the printing and bookbinding departments at the McIntyre & Publishing Co., all of which added to the knowledge of some hundreds of school children. At each of the factories and manufacturing mentioned members of the Chamber of Commerce were in attendance to assist the managers in the task of showing the children the wonders of the various establishments. The members of the Chamber of Commerce in attendance and the places visited, with the schools which visited them, were: High school—Turner & Beeton, clothing, Mr. W. J. Hanna, and the Bedstead Factory, Mr. G. Carter. Girls' Central—The Albion Iron Works, Mr. Morley, and Cold Storage, Major Nicholson. Boys' Central—Colonist, Mr. Kingston, and Gas Works, Mr. Houston. South Park—M. R. Smith & Co., biscuit factory, Mr. Church, and Braekman & Ker, mill, Mr. Price. Victoria West—Weir Bros., H. G. Brown, and W. J. Pendergast, Mr. Carl Pendergast.

At the shirt and overall factory of Turner, Beeton & Co., the pupils of the High school watched the several long rows of operators stitching shirt after shirt, and sewing the overalls together. The sewing machines were of the most approved modern pattern, some sewing a double row of stitches with two needles, others stitching at a most rapid rate five or six times faster than the usual machine. The workmen were also using a new model machine, which attracted much attention. The riveting machines, button machines were also the cynosure of many eyes. In the cutting room the scholars watched the cutters with their long blades, and the folds of 72 or 80 yards of material, the odd patterned knives through three inches of cloth, which was cut clean and with the ease of a wire being pulled through a cheese. The same with the rolls of denim. One cut with a big slide knife, the other with a small one with the ease of the butter knife getting into the creamery. The cutters were at work on a big order of serge shirts, and the noted Big Horn overalls for the Klondike district, and it was seen by the order book and the ready for a cutter can make a dozen of these serge shirts ready for the girls at the machines in one day, and the average of the experienced machine operatives is about a dozen and a half a day to each machine. Turner & Beeton's factory is a busy place.

At the Albion school the pupils of the Boys' Central school went through all the departments where over eighty Victorians find employment. The boys were much interested watching the presses, where every day from 10,000 to 15,000 three-sheet posters and various salable labels were being printed. The big press which daily prints the newspaper was visited, and all the other presses, from the big poster machines to the little presses, where the printer's work is done, were also visited. On the floor above they saw the lithographers at work on the stones, the printers at their various works. The newspaper department was also visited, where the news room with its wonderful Morgenthauers, linotype machines on which the Colonist is set up daily, being one of the most interesting attractions to the boys. The editors were kept busy setting a line in the machines, and the boys' name after name being turned out of the machines for the watching pupils. Every other department was also visited, and the Boys' Central school scholars are keenly interested in the largest printing and publishing house in British Columbia—the Colonist.

POOR DIGESTION
RENDERS THE LIFE OF THE DYSPETIC MISERABLE.
Food Becomes Distasteful and a Feeling of Weariness, Pain and Depression Ensues.
From Le Soleil, Sorel, Que.

Of the diseases afflicting mankind, dyspepsia is one of the worst to endure. Its victim finds life almost a burden. Food becomes distasteful; they suffer from severe pain in the stomach; sometimes excessive heartburn, and a general feeling of weakness and depression. Though this disease is one of the most distressing, it is one which, if properly remedied, can be readily cured. Thousands throughout this country bear testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a never-failing cure. Among them is Mrs. Adolphe A. Larousse, a well-known and highly esteemed lady residing at Sorel, Que. She says: "For two years I was a constant sufferer from bad digestion and its accompanying symptoms. Food became distasteful and I grew very weak. I suffered much from pains in the stomach and head. I could not obtain restful sleep, and became unfit for all housework. I tried several medicines without finding the least relief, and I became almost despairing. I was continually growing worse until in the end I would vomit everything I ate. I had almost given up hope of ever being well again, when one day I read of a case similar to mine cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I determined to give these pills a trial, and in happy to-day that I did so, as by the time I had taken eight or nine boxes my strength had returned, the pains which had so long racked me disappeared, my stomach would digest food properly, and I had fully regained my old-time health, and have not since had any return of the trouble."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a purely tonic medicine, and, unlike all purgatives, do not weaken the system, but give life and energy with every dose. They are a certain cure for anemia, scindness, heart troubles, rheumatism, indigestion, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, and the functional ailments that make the lives of so many women almost constant sources of misery. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Last Day Of The Inquiry

Smith Curtis Tells of His Knowledge of Famous Transaction.

L. P. Duff, K. C. To Deliver Summing-Up Address This Morning.

Today should see the close of the Columbia and Western inquiry, and it has been arranged that Mr. Duff should devote last evening to his resume, but after he had introduced his subject it was decided to adjourn until this morning, when the summing up will be continued by 10 o'clock.

A more extended abstract of the addresses of counsel will appear in the Sunday Colonist. Of the evidence offered in the morning, the most significant was that of Mr. Smith Curtis, who volunteered for the witness box in order to contradict the position taken by Mr. Joseph Martin, who also had come of his own volition to the committee. The particular point aimed at was Mr. Martin's position that the lands in question were not only to be acquired by the company, but also to be acquired by the government simply to Crown grant the whole of Yale and Kootenay to the company, excepting lakes, rivers and mountain tops down to the snow line.

When this speech was delivered, Joseph Martin rose and protested. He had heard what the witness said, Martin had previously spoken championing the bill and making what appeared to be the government speech in its behalf. Witness well remembered Mr. Martin's attitude and had been particularly impressed by two facts, one that in the second session of 1900 Joseph Martin and himself had taken strong ground against a bill to extend the time for the Columbia and Western Railway to define and propose a plan for the grant, which it had failed to do within the time limit, and whereby it had lost its right to any grant at all—and the second fact—that he (Curtis) had come to the session last year with the belief that the lands in question in South British Columbia were Crown lands, and that the Columbia and Western had framed questions to elicit the information. Had he then learned that the lands had been granted, it was his intention to have strongly attacked the bill, and pressed for the Crown grant. When bill 87 had been brought down he had seen at once that the scheme which he had been on the look-out for would be carried through under cloak of this legislation. He wished, he said, to bring out another point. Knowing considerable portions of Yale and Kootenay, it was his opinion that a grant of 900,000 acres, which the company would get for its fourth section, selected in the way proposed by bill 87, would be worth five times as much as the lands taken in solid block—in other words, would be as valuable as a solid block of four or five million acres in the unappropriated Crown lands in Yale and Kootenay.

Hon. Mr. Wells, on recall, said that the grants for blocks 4,533 and 4,534 had been made up with the others during his stay in Montreal. They had been in a separate envelope, and remained during his entire stay, at the Windsor hotel. He could not recall any reference to a suggestion of the grant being obtainable by the company in 30 days. The only reference to time was when at parting Sir Thomas had asked when he was likely to hear from witness again, and he had replied probably in a month or six weeks. Seeing Sir Thomas afterwards, the railway president had said distinctly that he did not blame witness personally for the non-delivery, but blamed the government. With respect to Premier Prior's statement that he (Prior) had directed witness' attention to the enlargement of power of the bill, he said that he recalled the circumstance and that he had said that the bill should of course, conform to the subsidy act. He had spoken of the matter at once to the Attorney-General and mentioned the point to him, as he had always considered the question "practically as the Attorney-General's bill."

The answers to questions in the House to which exception had been taken, he felt confident had been submitted to the executive. Passing to Mr. Brown's memory report of the conversation had with witness toward the end of March, Hon. Mr. Wells explained that it was quite possible that Mr. Brown had met him in the Dr. Duff's office, "apparently coming from the bar." As he had been looking for Mr. Brown at the time the situation was a natural one. He had suggested to Brown that if the company abandoned its claims for subsidy on the fourth section it might be possible to open negotiations for these East Kootenay blocks on other terms. The Brown reply of their conversation was widely magnified. The request for the withdrawal of the letter was about the one accuracy. With respect to bill 87, it had been left to the Attorney-General almost wholly, he being the most conversant with the facts. Witness had accepted the preamble as justified without any close analysis.

The King's Printer, Colonel Richard Wolfenden, corrected an error in dates that had somewhat confused the committee with respect to a date in the printing of bill 87—and then all was ready for the summing up by counsel.

Mr. McCaul, who occupied the afternoon, prefaced his resume of the testimony with a dignified appeal for fair consideration of all related facts, and recognition of the fact that party zeal or political advantage must not be permitted by the committee, sitting as judges, to induce a wrecking of private character.

He then reviewed the evidence in extensive, showing step by step that details both great and small fitted together to corroborate his evidence, and his statement in its entirety. He showed how all the items of evidence pieced together to establish a systematic effort on behalf of the railway company to secure such a transposition of blocks 4,533 and 4,534 from British Columbia Southern to Columbia and Western account, as would make possible an evasion of the C. P. R.'s legal obligation to the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company, while at the same time the government would fairly view the matter as one of domestic policy for the railway company, the transaction insofar as the government was concerned being merely a transfer from one subsidiary company of the C. P. R. to another.

He showed how much in contrast the C. P. R.'s ever-present desire to secure these blocks for its own use, and against their lack of interest in taking out patents for their lands in the Northwest Territories, where they are anxious to leave them as long as possible to evade taxation. He argued the impossibility of reconciling the statements of Mr. Brown and Sir Thomas Shaugnessy with respect to the latter's acquaintance with the acquisition of the desired blocks on British Columbia Southern account, and urged the impossibility of accepting Brown's testimony on the fact that after working four weary months to secure these blocks for the British Columbia Southern, he had entirely forgotten the fact in negotiating for them for the Columbia and Western.

He held that the underlying motive in all these transactions must logically be accepted as the desire to evade the C. N. P. Coal Company agreement.

Coming to the order-in-council of August, 1901, he held that the statement of Attorney-General Prior's that he knew nothing more about it than the information conveyed by the order-in-council itself was beyond the possibility of belief. It was not going too far to say that it was absolutely untrue. There were but two deductions to choose from, the weight of evidence, either that the C. P. R. was quietly working to secure these lands for the purposes indicated, or that someone else was carrying on the negotiations for their own advantage, in which relation he urged that all the circumstances would indicate the Pacific Coal Company as the party to be benefited.

And it was not shown that Mr. Brown, or Mr. Eberts, or Mr. Taylor was not identified. He maintained that Wells throughout had acted consistently, and in the interest of the province. The preponderance of evidence was to the effect that even Mr. Eberts knew that the condition as to building the Spence's Bridge line was to be attached to the delivery of the grants in Montreal. Mr. Brown also knew that Mr. Wells was to discuss the building of the line to Spence's Bridge and the only natural inference under the circumstances was that it was in connection with the delivery of these grants.

As for Mr. Wells' reports of all the various phases of his Montreal visit, Mr. McCaul maintained that they were consistent, supported by the testimony and rational. At the best, if Sir Thomas Shaugnessy's story were correct, it would appear that he was willing to be a party to a deliberate fraud upon the legislature and people of British Columbia, and that the fact it was hard to ask the public to believe the protestations of high moral obligations in connection with the agreement with the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company.

The Taylor incident was dismissed with reference to the testimony of subordinate and incidental details in Mr. Wells' favor, and to the demeanor of Mr. Taylor in the witness box, which carried its own impression.

In abstract the argument of counsel was in effect that all the evidence taken in correlation supported Hon. Mr. Wells' story as absolutely true.

BABY'S HEALTH.

Mothers all over the Dominion will be spared many an anxious hour if they will keep always at hand a box of Baby's Own Tablets and give them to their little ones as occasion may require. These tablets have saved thousands of little baby lives, and gratified mothers everywhere, acknowledge the good they have done their little ones. Mrs. E. J. McFarland, Wylie, Ont., writes: "I cannot praise Baby's Own Tablets enough. When I got them my baby girl was very bad with whooping cough, and cutting her teeth besides. With both these troubles at the same time she was in a bad way, and slept but little, either day or night. After the second dose of the Tablets I found there was already a change for the better. She slept well through the day and nearly all night, and this was a great relief, as I was nearly worn out losing so much rest at night. She cried almost incessantly before I began giving her the Tablets, but in a short time the cough ceased, she cut her six teeth grew more cheerful, and began to gain wonderfully. In fact, I believe I owe her life to Baby's Own Tablets, as I do not think she would have pulled through had it not been for them. I can recommend the Tablets to any mother who has a cross, fretful, sickly child."

These Tablets will cure all the minor ailments of little ones; they are guaranteed to contain no opiate, and can be given with advantage to the youngest and most delicate child. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail at 25c a box, by writing to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Buy your Groceries, Wines and Liquors from F. W. Carre, Jr., corner Yates and Broad streets.

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DOUGLAS ESTATE, FAIRFIELD WEDNESDAY JUNE 10, 1903

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For a Few Days
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B.C. Furniture Co.'s Store
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Extension Tables from \$7, \$8, \$10, Etc.
Sideboards \$14, \$17, \$20, Etc.
Leather Seated Dining Room Chairs \$2.50 Up.
These are all of latest designs and good values. Satisfaction guaranteed in every purchase.

J. SEHL, Manager.

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In Large and Small Sums at Current Rates.

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ARE THE BEST TIRES MADE
FOR BABY CARRIAGES, BICYCLES, BUGGIES, HACKS OR AUTOMOBILES.
Large stock carried in Vancouver.

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JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN PRESENTATION CUPS AND TROPHIES

From \$4 to \$40
J. WENGER, Jeweler
Established 1876.
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Handsome Diningroom FURNITURE

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FUSEWIRE

And Electrical Battery Zincs.
THE CANADA METAL CO., - TORONTO
"Write for Catalogue."

MR. DUNSMUIR'S STATEMENT

The following is a verbatim report of the evidence given by Mr. James Dunsmuir before the Royal Labor Commission at Ladysmith.

Q. To Mr. Bodwell—Q. Mr. Dunsmuir, how many years have you been connected with coal mining on Vancouver Island? A. About thirty years.

Q. Since when did you first become connected with the management of the collieries at Wellington? A. About '72.

Q. The Wellington collieries were closed down in what year, Mr. Dunsmuir? A. I really forget now; some four years ago, I think.

Q. At that time you began to open up the Extension mines? A. We commenced before the Wellington closed down.

Q. The Wellington closed down after Extension was ready to operate? A. Yes.

Q. During the period with which you have been connected with the active management of the Wellington mines, what has been the course adopted in dealing with the men? A. I did not have the active management in the collieries for thirty years. Mr. Bryden had the management, though I have been connected with the collieries all my life.

Q. Mr. Bryden was the manager for a number of years? A. Yes; until he went in '91.

Q. When he ceased to be manager, did you take charge then? A. No, I did not take charge.

Q. Mr. Little, did he? A. No, Mr. Sharp, and then Mr. Andrew Bryden.

Q. What was the manner of dealing with the men when any difficulty, if any, arose between them and the management—what was the system adopted there? A. We would have a committee of our own men.

Q. Appointed how, generally? A. By a meeting of the whole of the men.

Q. There were some difficulties at Wellington some ten years ago? A. Yes.

Q. That difficulty lasted for how long, Mr. Dunsmuir? A. About five months.

Q. Was it found necessary by the men to form a union in consequence of that trouble? A. That was the trouble. They wanted us to recognize a union; that was in '90. To have a pit committee and eight hours from bank to bank. Those were their grievances there.

Q. Did not think it wise to have a union formed, and did not give way on that point? A. No.

Q. The men finally agreed to go back to work—that was the upshot of that? A. Yes.

Q. The difficulty lasted about five months? A. Yes.

Q. From that time until the mines closed was there any difficulty? A. No; we never had a union at Wellington.

Q. I suppose, at times, there were negotiations between you and the men as to matters which arose between 1890 and the time Extension was opened? A. Not in Wellington—never had any trouble there.

Q. When you started at Extension was there any union there? A. There was a so-called union, but we never recognized it; there was one at Alexandria.

Q. What kind of a union was that? A. It was a union of men who were not allied with any foreign body, or just among the men themselves.

Q. And the management took no official notice of the union? A. No.

Q. No dealings were carried on with the men as a union? A. No; it was supposed to be a committee of my own men.

Q. Have you at any time ever refused to treat with a committee of your own men when they came to you? A. Yes. They have come for a lot of trifling things that the manager can settle. I told them I did not want to see them any more—that they could treat with the manager.

Q. When was that, Mr. Dunsmuir? A. That was before the Alexandria closed—over a year ago.

Q. It was a committee from the Alexandria mines? A. Yes.

Q. Those matters were not important enough? A. Yes; they should have been settled by the manager.

Q. And would you refuse to meet with a committee from that is, a committee from my own men?

Q. The objection you have is to meeting a committee representing some foreign body or union? A. Yes; I don't say foreign—I say any union.

Q. I don't want anything to do with unions. I can get along with my own men without having any union.

His Lordship—Q. You object to the men coming before you as union men?

Mr. Bodwell—Q. You did not object to their having their union which they had at Alexandria? A. Understand it was not a union; that was my understanding with them. I told them that the first thing they were not to call it a union. It was a committee from my own men, which I recognized as such, but not as a union. I think they called it a union, but I never took any notice of it as a union.

His Lordship—Q. Then I understand that you have never recognized any committee as coming from a union?

Mr. Bodwell—Q. There was a committee waited on by a short time since this strike began? A. Yes; two.

Q. Tell us about them—what stand you took in the matter? A. The first committee that came down, there were three—Mottishaw, Jeffries and Jones.

Q. About when was that, Mr. Dunsmuir? A. Some time in April.

Q. You said there were three of them came? A. Yes—Jeffries, Mottishaw and Jones. Jones was a colored man. They sent in their card and said they wanted to see me. I sent out to ask if they represented the Western Federation of Miners, and they said they did; and I sent back word that I could not see them. That was the end of that committee. The next committee.

Q. When was that next committee, a week or two weeks after? A. It might have been two or three weeks.

Q. The next committee that came down was Jeffries, Mottishaw, Malone and Robertson.

Q. What happened this? A. They sent in their card and said they represented the Extension miners as a committee. I told them to come in, and when they came in I told them I would give them an interview anyway, if it was a committee representing the Extension miners. I asked them if they belonged to the Western Federation, and they said they did; and I told them I would have nothing to do with the Western Federation in any shape or form. I told them that I would hear a committee of my own men, if they would withdraw from the Federation, that I would meet a committee from my own men, or the men in a body, and treat with them.

Q. What did they say to that proposition? A. There was a lot of talk then.

His Lordship—I think it would be just as well to tell us as much as you can of the conversation. A. I asked them where the colored man was. They said he had not come this time. I said I had heard there were some going, and I told them I would not see the deputation because there was a colored man on it. I told them I did not care whether it was composed of negroes, Chinese, Japanese, Indians, or white men, I would not see them as long as they were my own men. I went on and told them about the union, and all about these agitators who were only sucking the blood out of them—that it was better to follow me than a man like Baker; he was not giving them bread.

Q. What were the reasons, if any, why your decision should not be acquiesced in? What arguments did they advance in favor of the union? A. I do not know that they advanced any. I said they did not want me to recognize the union—that I need not recognize the union or the Western Federation.

Q. But with the idea that it was to extend to the whole of the mine? A. Yes.

Q. But you were not officially to notice it? A. Yes.

Q. Something the same as the Alexandria business? A. Something the same. I always met a committee of the men from Alexandria, until it got so that I could not stand it; they came with the most trifling things, that could be settled by the manager; they would come down to Victoria to see me on little trifles that did not amount to anything at all.

Q. Can you give an illustration? A. There was one dispute where they said the manager told them to fill the rock, and they would get paid for the rock. I said the rock I don't quite understand. A. Instead of filling coal they were to fill up with rock or dirt, to fill the car with dirt so as to get the waste out of the mine. I told them there was always two sides to a story. I met them in Extension, and there was nothing in it at all.

Q. Nothing of importance? A. Not to me.

Q. Did you explain to this committee why in particular you objected to the Western Federation of Miners, or do you object to the Western Federation more than you would to any other kind of a union? A. I object to all unions—federated or local or any other kind. I think I can treat with my own men, without the interference of a union.

Q. What is the difficulty which you think would arise if unions were formed among your men? A. There is always a committee appointed to interfere with the management of the work. It is called a pit committee. They come around and say the men should do this, they should have that. They simply take the management of the mine.

Q. Do you think the men themselves have as much freedom where unions are in existence as where they are not? A. No; I do not.

Q. Why? A. He is dictated to by agitators or heads of the union, the president or secretary, and whatever they say the men have got to do. They talk about being slaves; they are slaves to the union. These are four or five heads, or what they call the executive.

Q. Do you know of any real cause for difficulty which the men have now in these mines? A. No, I do not. The only trouble is because I won't let them belong to the Western Federation, which belongs to the union if they like. I don't care. I have my rights; I can hire them if I like, and they can work if they like.

Q. On the other hand, if the men persist in joining the union? A. I can't stop them.

Q. Then they do it at the peril of leaving your employment, at any rate? A. Yes.

Q. And you think these rights ought to be reciprocal? A. Yes.

Q. And you consider that it is not in the interests of the business that the men should belong to a union? A. I do.

Q. You have no other motive for refusing to recognize, except—A. Except that I want the management of my own works, and if I recognize the union I cannot have that. Then we are dictated to by a committee of the union as to what should be done and what should not be done.

Q. You think these pit committees interfere with the management of the business? A. I do.

Q. Could you give an illustration of that? For instance, suppose there were a pit committee, what would be the interference you would expect—what kind of interference? A. They come around the mines and put their price on the average daily wage for that time?

Mr. Bodwell—I am going to give you that.

Mr. Bodwell—Q. There was a committee of the men came to interview you on one occasion as to whether the townsite was to be at Extension. Have you any way of fixing the date when that committee came to you? A. I forget; probably two years ago.

Q. Who was on that committee? A. I don't remember.

Q. It was said to be composed of George Johnston, McCloskey and Spence? A. I remember Johnston.

Q. They say they went down to meet you, had a conversation with you, and that you said you did not care whether the men lived, giving the inference that they would be hired just the same, whether they lived at Extension or Ladysmith? A. I told them they would live where they liked, but I would hire them where they liked. Of course, that was some years ago, and I cannot go into details.

Q. What was the substance of the conversation? A. That is two years ago; I forget what was said.

Q. You can tell us what it was in substance? A. No; I could not.

Q. You told them they could live where they liked—A. Yes, but that the townsite was to be at Ladysmith.

Q. They said they wanted to stay at Extension? A. I don't remember.

Q. What did you say about their living at Extension? A. Well, I don't know. It was understood, and I knew it perfectly well that Ladysmith was to be the townsite. I made the remark that they could live where they liked, but I could hire them if I liked—the same as I have always said about unions.

Q. That you didn't feel bound to employ men who lived at Extension? A. That was the meaning of it.

His Lordship—Q. How do you account for the men coming back and reporting to these other men to the contrary? A. The same thing. They reported other things that I have said. They said I would recognize the union; I said the reverse.

His Lordship—Q. Either they must be very much in understanding, or you cannot convey your ideas in a way that they may be understood? A. Probably I cannot convey my ideas.

Mr. Bodwell—Q. At any rate, you

man to make a fair wage; that is their idea.

Q. There is a union at the New Vancouver Company collieries; do you know anything about the way the business is managed there? A. I do not know, but I know they have had a lot of trouble in Nanaimo. The union there has caused a lot of trouble.

Q. Now, for the benefit of the commissioners, you might explain something of the way in which the work is carried on. The work in a coal mine is divided into stalls? A. Yes; stalls, levels and places. There is a level, and the stalls run off the level, and these are called places, and some stalls.

Q. When a coal miner has a place assigned to him by the management, there is a fixed price for the coal in that place? A. No; there is a standard price for the coal; then if the place is deficient, they are allowed for that.

Q. The pit committee would go around and inspect that place and the prices, and want to change things? If a man were making good wages, they would want to bring the poor man up to the level of the good man? A. Yes; to reduce the good man to the poor worker; there would be a great deal of discontent about it—trouble all the time.

Q. And a man would not be free who would have to observe the union rules? A. Yes.

Q. I am going to ask the commissioners after a while to receive a detailed statement, but, just in a general way, is there any reason to say that the men working in this Extension mine have any cause for grievance in regard to their wages? A. No.

Mr. Senkler—I do not think there is any question of wages raised. There is no suggestion as to wages in the statement.

Mr. Bodwell—For the general information of the commissioners, I intend to put in a statement of the average wages made.

His Lordship—I think the question of wages is relevant in considering their reasons for forming a union. They could say they were not satisfied with their wages. That was suggested at the first meeting.

Mr. Senkler—That is possibly so, but in this statement there is no suggestion as to wages being the reason of the recent troubles. I should think that a statement as to what the wages are in general would have nothing to do with it.

His Lordship—We have got to report to the government, and want all the facts. I would like to know how the wages here compare with other mines in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. Rowe—It should be taken into account that the original meeting was alleged to have been called to consider an increase of wages, and presumably the union proceeded from a desire to have an increase of wages.

His Lordship—The wages question is a large feature.

Mr. Bodwell—All I want Mr. Dunsmuir to say was whether there had been any complaint as to wages up to this time, and he said no.

Witness—That is, as far as I know.

Mr. Bodwell—Q. When you opened up Extension mine you first began at what is called No. 1? A. Yes.

Q. And then you moved to the tunnel from No. 1? A. No; we commenced at No. 1—the first place opened up, then No. 2 and No. 3. No. 1 is a pit, then there is No. 2 slope, and then No. 3 slope. We call the tunnel the tunnel.

Q. The tunnel is at Extension? A. Yes; they are all at Extension.

Q. Yes, but where the commissioners went in to see—that is the tunnel? A. Yes; the tunnel.

Q. We had some evidence given us with reference to moving the men from Extension to Ladysmith. I would like to have you say, in the first place, what you have you said as to where the town was to be? A. I told them the town was to be at Ladysmith. I told a lot of the men myself, and told the manager to tell the men. That was right at the beginning.

His Lordship—That would be five years ago? A. I have the dates.

Mr. Bodwell—Q. All right; let us have the dates. A. (Reads from memorandum, Exhibit B—)

MEMORANDUM.

Started to work No. 1 slope November, 1895.

Started to work No. 2 slope January, 1896.

Started to work at main tunnel January, 1898.

Started to build wharves at Ladysmith, September, 1898.

Released land for townsite at Ladysmith, April, 1896, cost of \$6,340.

Started to ship coal from Extension, September, 1899; about 200 men working.

Mr. Bodwell—Here you have a statement of the monthly payrolls from April, 1902, to January, 1903.

(Exhibit C.)

WELLINGTON MINE.

Total of Pay Sheets.

1902—April	.....\$73,549 85
May	.....65,710 40
June	.....65,116 32
July	.....65,440 24
August	.....71,723 21
September	.....64,172 50
October	.....63,035 45
November	.....62,287 78
December	.....65,322 48
1903—January	.....71,527 32
February	.....65,000 00

His Lordship—Could you give us the average daily wage for that time?

Mr. Bodwell—I am going to give you that.

Mr. Bodwell—Q. There was a committee of the men came to interview you on one occasion as to whether the townsite was to be at Extension. Have you any way of fixing the date when that committee came to you? A. I forget; probably two years ago.

Q. Who was on that committee? A. I don't remember.

Q. It was said to be composed of George Johnston, McCloskey and Spence? A. I remember Johnston.

Q. They say they went down to meet you, had a conversation with you, and that you said you did not care whether the men lived, giving the inference that they would be hired just the same, whether they lived at Extension or Ladysmith? A. I told them they would live where they liked, but I would hire them where they liked. Of course, that was some years ago, and I cannot go into details.

Q. What was the substance of the conversation? A. That is two years ago; I forget what was said.

Q. You can tell us what it was in substance? A. No; I could not.

Q. You told them they could live where they liked—A. Yes, but that the townsite was to be at Ladysmith.

Q. They said they wanted to stay at Extension? A. I don't remember.

Q. What did you say about their living at Extension? A. Well, I don't know. It was understood, and I knew it perfectly well that Ladysmith was to be the townsite. I made the remark that they could live where they liked, but I could hire them if I liked—the same as I have always said about unions.

Q. That you didn't feel bound to employ men who lived at Extension? A. That was the meaning of it.

His Lordship—Q. How do you account for the men coming back and reporting to these other men to the contrary? A. The same thing. They reported other things that I have said. They said I would recognize the union; I said the reverse.

His Lordship—Q. Either they must be very much in understanding, or you cannot convey your ideas in a way that they may be understood? A. Probably I cannot convey my ideas.

Mr. Bodwell—Q. At any rate, you

To Assimilate Food
see that your stomach and liver are in proper condition.
To do it easily and pleasantly take

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

did not give them to understand that? A. They all knew they were to live at Ladysmith; they all knew; this was all of two years ago.

Q. Tell me the reason why, from your standpoint, as well as from the standpoint of the men—A. My standpoint was, in the first place, we were too near Nanaimo; that was the reason of a lot of trouble between our workmen. In the next place, it was no fit place in which to live; I thought it would be far better for them to live down here. If there were no work, they could go hunting, step on the train and go to Nanaimo or Victoria. It would be on the main line. Another thing, there was no water at Extension.

Q. Explain that fully? A. There is a lake, and in the summer time it is filled with a sediment, and people can not drink it. In the next place, all the works will be coming towards Ladysmith, as the field extends this way. I was commencing just before the strike started, and I was going to take from Extension this way—towards Ladysmith—and another shaft I was boring four miles from Ladysmith.

Q. Was the other place two miles from Ladysmith? A. No, two miles from Extension, coming this way.

Q. How long do you expect it will be before you will move away from Extension in the same way as you moved away from No. 1 and No. 2 slopes? A. Probably ten years yet from Extension mine. We had the experience of that at Wellington. In my father's time he would not sell any lots, knowing that some day the whole thing would be worked out. At the time of the strike we had ten years' work in papers took that up. The Free Press in Nanaimo said we were a lot of fools—that we wanted to keep the town lots—and it made me angry. I had a survey made, and sold so many lots to the miners. Now, as soon as the mines work out they lose everything. That was another thing I explained to them.

Q. To the committee? A. No, to the men; that is if the men came down here they would always get value here, but at Extension they would have the same experience they had at Wellington.

Q. The longest time that Extension can hope for is ten years? A. Probably that.

Q. The works will be coming towards Ladysmith? A. Yes, right away. We have taken the men down to these new shafts we are giving away, and it is better to take them from here than Extension. Extension was not a fit place for a town. Mr. Bramley said I offered him \$5,000, that I wanted to place the townsite up there. I had no intention of that whatever. I offered him \$2,000, through his son-in-law, Hodson; if I had got the property for \$2,000 I would not have built there at all. I wanted to get the property so as to keep the men from being around the mines, close to the pit.

Q. Mr. Bramley said he had some conversation with you in reference to a road; now, explain that fully. A. Where the railroad ran it cut off a road coming down to the place, so I told Bramley I would build a road for him, which I did.

Q. Did you tell him where you would build the road? A. We built it adjoining the other road, where it branched down where we had dug it by the railroad. We made it to connect down to his part. He was quite satisfied at the time. Then he wanted to make a road and a bridge to the property he owned. It was after we agreed on \$10 an acre for the land. I met Mr. Bramley and I asked him what he wanted, and he said, "Is \$10 an acre too much?" I said I was satisfied. This was verbal, and he has not taken the money yet. I have offered the money to him, and he would not take it. I never offered to build the road across the track. I built the road away around by the lake. Mr. Bramley was not satisfied, but he would not do it; it would interfere with the cars. I was looking after the government, too; it would cost \$10,000 to build that bridge across. It would not pay a bridge 30 or 40 feet high across the ravine. A deputation came down and saw the government about building it; I told them no, they could not spend that amount of money, that there never would be any town there.

Q. Mr. Bramley told us that at one time he came to you with a proposition which involved the creation of a townsite at Ladysmith; that he would give you a certain amount, and you would build a town there. There were some propositions, but I would have nothing to do with it, because I did not want the townsite there. That might have been three years ago, probably.

Q. Now, Ladysmith has some advantages as a place of residence? It has waterworks? A. Yes, we are putting in waterworks.

Slater Shoe Advertising.

Shoe Cost.

Short talks by the Slater-Shoe ad man, No. 1.

It costs less to advertise and sell the "Slater Shoe" than it costs to sell ordinary shoes without advertising.

If a thousand people know a shoe is good more people will want that shoe than if only ten people know it.

If the "whole city" knows it more people will want it than if only the people passing the store where it is sold, know it merely by hearsay.

The "Slater Shoe" makers, knowing the "Slater Shoe" will back up the expense of advertising it, give it wide publicity—they tell the "whole city" about it.

It follows then as the "Slater Shoe" is better known through advertising than unadvertised shoes, that more "Slater Shoes" of equal grades are sold, which is a fact.

So the fixed charges of manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing are divided among a greater number of pairs of shoes than is the case in unknown shoes of smaller sales.

For instance:—Take a salesman's salary at \$2.00 per day:—if his sales are only ten pairs per day the cost of retailing alone is 20 cents per pair.

But if advertising will enable him to sell fifty pairs per day the cost is only four cents per pair and thus such fixed expenses as rent, light, taxes, salaries, interest, etc., are reduced and divided.

So the wearer as well as the maker is benefited by the liberal and judicious advertising of a good article like the "Slater Shoe"—and it would be rank folly to risk a large amount of money to advertise a shoe which the wearers would not buy a second time.

The Slater Shoe.

Goodyear welted. Made in Canada 40 years.
For men \$4.00 and \$5.50. For women \$3.50 and \$5.00.

J. Fullerton and J. H. Baker,

SOLE LOCAL AGENTS.

Q. Have you any objection to telling the commissioners, in round numbers, what has been the cost of establishing the town? A. I could not do that without going into the books.

Q. Could you give us an idea? A. I have spent about \$10,000 on the waterworks, and then there is the clearing of the land. I had to buy this. Mr. Kemp had it first. He bought it from the E. & N. Company, and I bought it from him.

Q. How many acres did you buy, Mr. Dunsmuir? A. About two blocks—320 acres. It was bought from the E. & N. by a man named Kemp. We bought it from him.

Mr. Rowe—Q. How much did you say was in it? A. About 320 acres. I think Kemp had 160, and another man, named Nicholson, I think, had 160; 320 altogether.

Mr. Bodwell—Q. These men who had built houses at Extension and wanted to go to Ladysmith, what did the company do for them? A. Brought their houses down—brought the lumber down. They hauled it up to their lot and built it.

Q. You sell lots on easy terms? A. Yes.

Q. What are they worth? A. \$100 for a lot.

Q. How do they pay for it? A. So much a month. I forget the terms; easy terms; can have easier if they wanted it.

Q. In your judgment, it was in the interests of the men to live in Ladysmith? A. Of course the men and everybody, and a great many of the men told me afterwards that they were satisfied that they had come down to Ladysmith, and I think everyone of them here will say that here now. I do not say everyone of them may be a few soreheads.

Q. You have had no serious complaint on that score from the men? A. No; the biggest agitation was from Nanaimo; of course, it interfered with business there.

Q. What was the real trouble, in your opinion? A. They could drive from Extension to Nanaimo in three quarters of an hour; the merchants in Nanaimo used to take their express carts and trade with the men at Extension. I said that A. R. Johnston has built a big place at Extension. A. I told him not to do it. I told him to come down to Ladysmith. I told Hugh Bate, I said, "Bate, it is far cheaper to build at Ladysmith, because Ladysmith is going to be the town." I want him to come and say that. I said, "If you do build, put up a small building; it will only have to come down." He said he would take the chance. Bailey, one of our foremen, came the same way, and I advised him not to build up there, that Ladysmith would be the town, but he insisted on doing it. That was Mrs. Bailey, the Temperance Hotel.

Q. What was the Mrs. Bailey who kept the boarding house? A. Yes.

Mr. Rowe—When was that built? A. It might be probably three years ago. I told him he was only throwing away his money to build at Extension. After he had got the house pretty nearly built, he came to me and wanted an advance of \$200, and I gave it to him. He paid it off before he died, poor fellow. He said he did not have enough money to paint it and paper it. I let him have an advance of \$200.

Q. You personally told a great many of the men yourself? A. I told a great many of the men myself not to build there. There has been a strong point made of this case of Mrs. Bailey. It was his fault. He was a freeman, and said there would probably always be a few up there anyway. I said, "All right; you will have to stand the brunt of it." He seemed to be quite satisfied. He did not pay anything for the land. I never charged him anything for the lot.

Mr. Rowe—How long since Bailey is dead? A. Over a year. He was one of the firemen in the mine who got killed.

Q. A freeman? A. Yes; the man who tests gas.

Mr. Bodwell—Q. He said there would always probably be a few men at Ex-

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of

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"King of Bottled Beers"

sold in 1902.

This proves the world-wide popularity of this famous brew.

The product of

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

Orders promptly filled by

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PAIRS IN THE BACK FOR TWENTY YEARS

Could Not Turn Over in Bed—Kidney and Bladder Affected—Experienced Great Suffering—Cured by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

The old people especially appreciate the effectiveness of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, because the kidneys are usually the first of the bodily organs to give out, and the result is backache, lumbago, pains in the side and limbs, urinary disorders, and constipation.

Old people learn to trust in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, for when all other treatments fail, these great medicines go directly to the diseased part, and promptly afford relief and cure.

Mr. David Misener, farmer, an old and respected citizen of Port Robinson, Welland county, Ont., writes: "I wish to state to you that I had pain in my back and left side for over twenty years. At times I could not turn over in bed, I was so badly used up. I had cramps in my feet and legs, and my hands were so entirely useless that I could scarcely lift anything.

"My kidney disease was, no doubt, the cause of all my suffering, and sometimes the urinary trouble would be so bad that I would have to get up five or six times during the night. Fortunately, I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely. I am now 70 years old and quite well now, but still occasionally use these pills to keep my system in good order. Several persons to whom I have recommended Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have been equally benefited.

"Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the comfort of old age, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Guaranteed Pure. None So Good.
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Cashmere Jerseys and Nickers, Cotton Jerseys and Nickers in Cardinal, White Blue and Green.

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CURSE OF DRINK IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tastesoma Prescription secretly by food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample, testimonials, price sent on request. Write SAMUEL REMEDY CO., 37 Cedar St., N.Y., U.S.A.

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Below we print ten pictures. Each represents the name of an insect. The first is Beetle—See if you can guess the rest.



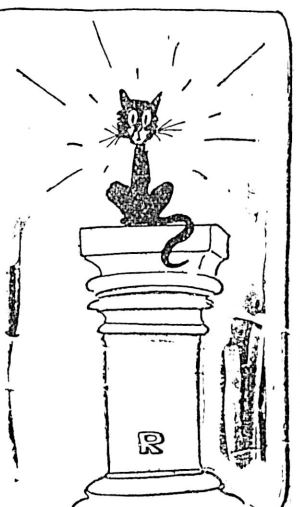
ONE



TWO



THREE



FOUR



FIVE

Animal Fables and Puzzles

BY W. M. GOODES

The Meddlesome Monkey.

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CAN YOU FIND THE RABBIT, TIGER, PORCUPINE, KANGAROO, LION, ELEPHANT, GIRAFFE, UNICORN, RHINOCEROS, OSTRICH, CAMEL, WILD ASS—twelve in all?



ONCE upon a time there was a Monkey, but as there were others at that time, to distinguish him from the rest of his kind he was known as the meddlesome one. His meddling not only got himself into trouble many times, but his parents and everybody that he had anything to do with. He had been admonished by his father and mother times without number, but still it seemed to do him no good. He was continually prying into other people's affairs, and didn't seem to be able to keep his hands off of anything. He just delighted in hunting up family skeletons and bringing them to light, and, while this caused the proprietors of the skeletons considerable annoyance, it afforded the neighbors con-

siderable amusement, and had a tendency to make the young Monkey rather unpopular. He and by he disappeared, and though his distracted parents sought high and low for him, they did not learn of his whereabouts for two weeks, when they found him at the Lion's residence. Having noticed a yellow sign on the door, he couldn't resist going in to find out the meaning of it, and on going in found himself quarantined, for all the youngsters had the measles, and he was taken down with it also. So several weeks elapsed before he was able to return to his native haunts. During this time things had been rather slow in the neighborhood of his home, and his return was hailed with delight by all the good people around about, not to say anything

of the gossips. Now, his parents, thinking that his recent experience had taught him such a severe lesson that any further admonishment was unnecessary, and as they put no restrictions whatever on his actions, but a short time elapsed before he had disappeared again. This time it seemed as though he had gone for good. His father, mother and brothers had sought him for weeks without avail, and their distress was so painful to all the generous-hearted neighbors around about that they came in and offered the bereaved parents their heartfelt sympathies. This they did because heartless sympathies were cheaper than anything else. Then the Lion, in the nobleness of his nature, wishing to expose their insincerity, remarked that "an

ounce of help was worth a pound of pity"; let us, therefore, unite in a general round-up of the jungle, and, as they all had more than a passing respect for the prowess of the Lion, they acquiesced. So off they started—the Lion, Tiger, Elephant, Camel, Rhinoceros, Porcupine, Ostrich, Giraffe, Wild Ass, Kangaroo and Unicorn—and, after tramping every foot of the jungle, found that they had rounded up nothing but a Jack Rabbit, and, supposing that they had had all their labor for nothing, they all felt very angry toward the Lion, and accused him of sending them on a wild-goose chase. Whereupon he replied that while there had been considerable monkey business in the venture, it was not altogether without fruit, for we have

corralled the Jack Rabbit, and perchance he may be able to give us the desired information. So they put the Jack Rabbit in the sweat-box and learned from him that the meddlesome Monkey had intruded himself on the privacy of the Boa-Constrictor while she was hatching a setting of eggs, and this so annoyed her that she seized and compelled him to finish out the hatching for her, whereupon the meddlesome Monkey was sore vexed, for he feared that the young Boas, on being hatched out, would be equally hungry—and they were. So they all ate him up.

The moral of this fable is that if you wish to avoid Boa Constrictors, mind your own business.

W. M. GOODES.

ANSWERS FOR MAY 3 PICTURES.

- No. 1—Rio Grande.
- No. 2—Columbia.
- No. 3—Greenland.
- No. 4—Tombago.
- No. 5—Yellowstone.
- No. 6—Savannah.
- No. 7—Roulette.
- No. 8—Tennessee.
- No. 9—Arkansas.
- No. 10—Merrimack.

THEN AND NOW.

It used to be the fashion
For girls who wished a beau
To learn to do housekeeping
And stay at home and sew.
Alas! 'tis now the fashion
With girls who get a beau
To dress and gliding stroll the streets,
Or else be deemed "too slow."
It used to be the fashion
For a man who'd be a beau
To show he had some business tact
And vim to make it go.
But now, alas! he only needs
One flashy suit and brass
To make him very popular
With girls of any class.
It used to be the fashion
For man and wife to own
A cozy plot of ground and house
They called a happy home;
But now to save much toll and care
And fashionable prove,
They dwell in flats and board around,
With many a treacherous move.
It used to be the fashion
To have children by the score;
But if perchance they now have one
They woe they'll have no more.
You ask what'er has caused such change
I point with heartfelt groans
To countless, shameless libertines
And numerous ruined homes.
GRANDMA.

THE LAWYER WAS TOO SWIFT.

In an Iowa law court the other day an attorney, in the midst of his argument, paused a moment, and then said:
"I see your Honor stakes his head at that statement. I desire to reaffirm it, that your Honor dissects."
The judge, "how I should construct the evidence or what my decision will be in the case, and your remarks are heard around."
"You shook your head!"
"That may be true," the court replied; "there was a fly on my ear, and I reserved the right to remove it in any manner I saw fit. Proceed with your argument."



IN 1903.

Judge—"What made the jury agree so quickly? Why, the ladies weren't out more than 15 minutes."
Clerk—"It's bargain day at Monymaker's."

SHE HELD HIS HEAD.

A race of Asiatics who consider suicide a proper way to deal with a woman who even near relatives to a speedy death upon request, lives in the extreme north-eastern part of Asia, and is known as the Chink-chuk. Mr. Waldemar Bogom, a member of the Japs North Pacific Expedition, writes of these people in the May number of Harper's Magazine. Mr. Bogom saw stranger strange things among the people never before visited by white men. He relates one incident of a woman whose husband had expressed a wish to die. She held his head in her lap while his two sons strangled him with a lasso. It was a cheerful scene the entire joking with his last breath.—Harper's Bulletin.

REFLECTIONS FOR A REJECTED MS. AND OTHERS.

It's no use crying over spilt ink.
Too many books spoil the market.
A roving MS. gathers no dross.
Spare the style and spoil the paper.
Put a minor poet on Pegasus—he'll write like the devil!
Fine "puffs" do not make fine books.
Take care of the agreements—the publishers will take care of themselves.
It's an ill critique which blows no authority any good.
(For the Magazine Editor)—Bread I win sales you lose.
(For Sir Conan)—A botched plot—never Doyle's—Arthur Layard in The Author.

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YOU GET MORE REPLIES
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PAPER IN THE PROVINCE.

The following are the other five pictures. Each represents the name of an insect.



SIX



SEVEN



EIGHT



NINE



TEN